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GREEVER'S DRUG STORE, INC., CHILHOWIE, VIRGINIA

*See back page for prices
and special items*





Lawn Grass Seed

We handle only the best grass seed, as good results can only be obtained by using the best. The cheap mixtures which consist mostly of timothy and rye grass do not produce a permanent lawn. To secure the best results use a pound of the best seed to each 200 feet. Let the grass obtain a good start before cutting, say a height of 3 or 4 inches as the growth is retarded by too early cutting.

A Word to Gardeners and Farmers

Our stock is selected with the greatest possible care, both to trueness to variety and germination test, and while in common with other seedsmen we cannot guarantee the resulting crop, our customers may rest assured that they can get no purer or better seed anywhere than from our stock, and our nearness to you makes both for the personal desire to please customers whom we know and often meet, and convince to you in ordering and quick delivery. If you will place your orders with us we feel sure that you will abandon the sending to some far off city that which you can buy to better advantage closer at home.

Another thing to which we desire to call your attention is the limited number of varieties we list in our catalogue. These are in the tried and true kinds that have been thoroughly tested and can be depended on for both market and home garden crops. Very few people can tell the difference, if there is any, between much of the fanciful named varieties and those of the old standard kinds, and we feel sure that the average gardener will fare better to select his seeds from this super-quality line of seeds than to experiment with those that have fanciful names and may be adapted to a different climate or condition than you have, if you are going to plant the seed to get the expected crop, rather than as an experimental garden.

What We Do Not Guarantee—We do not guarantee that the purchaser will get a crop from the seeds nor will we be in any way responsible for loss of a crop. We are willing to refund the money paid for the seeds if they are not as represented, but we do not assume any responsibility for the crop.

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With this catalogue greetings and good wishes are extended to the small gardener as well as the large planter of seeds. Customers are urged to turn away from the one crop farming of the past and by diversified farming raise at home all of their necessary supplies. In the proper rotation of crops the fertility of the soil can not only be conserved, but can be improved from year to year. Early purchasing of seeds is strongly urged, as by delaying until the season is well advanced often the gardener will experience difficulty in obtaining the varieties he desires.

ARTICHOKE

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—In February or March sow and transplant in hotbed so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well drained soil in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with leaves or straw to prevent severe freezing.

GLOBE ARTICHOKE—Is grown for the use of the unexpanded flower heads that are cooked like asparagus. If started in the hot bed it matures the first year. Ofttimes it is treated as a perennial. If given winter protection it will remain in bearing several years. Keep flower buds cut to keep blooming.



Conover's Colossal

ASPARAGUS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

—Sow one ounce of seed to 60 feet of drill; sow in early spring in rows one foot apart. When two years old transplant to permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured and trenched to the depth of two feet. Set the plants in rows from three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows, spreading out the roots and cover from six to eight inches. On the approach of winter cover with manure. Fork the beds early in the spring and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use second year after planting in permanent beds.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—The standard variety of larger size; tender and of excellent quality.

PALMETTO—It is of a very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort and immensely productive and of the best quality.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—This excellent variety furnishes shoots of exceptionally large size and of superior tenderness and flavor. The color is clear white until four to six inches above the surface.

WASHINGTON—A popular variety, primarily because of its resistance to the dreaded rust disease. The shoots are large, very vigorous, straight and of superb quality. Dark green.

BEANS WAX PODDED BUSH VARIETIES

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 lb. to 100 feet of row; 1 acre requires 60 lbs.

All varieties of beans should be planted when danger of frost is past. For a continuous supply plant every two weeks to about August 1st. Select a warm, sunny location and a fairly rich, sandy soil, if possible. Plant in rows 18 to 30 inches apart, 2 inches deep and 4 to 6 inches between the plants in the row. Cultivate or hoe in dry weather, but avoid working among the beans when plants are wet, as this induces rust.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—One of the best varieties in existence. Planted extensively by market gardeners for its ready sale on any market. We recommend this variety highly for home gardeners. Produces an abundance of long, straight, flat, golden colored pods. Fine for cooking as a dry bean.



Golden Wax



White Creaseback

WAX PODDED CONTINUED
WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—A well-known variety of unquestioned quality, planted by market gardeners as a main crop bean. Matures in about 50 days from planting. A heavy yielder with qualities of long, nearly straight broad, flat and thick pods of golden yellow color. A fine bean for the home garden.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Vines medium sized, vigorous, hardy; pods broad, flat and of a golden yellow color. This variety is an improvement over the old Golden Wax. The plants are very resistant to rust.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—This bean grows very free from rust. Large flat pods, nearly stringless and very tender. Matures in about 50 days from time of planting. We recommend this variety.

PENCIL-POD BLACK WAX—Entirely stringless, brittle, mild in flavor and very desirable; medium early variety. The plants when in bearing are filled with long, handsome, golden pods.

HODSON WAX—Large, flat, somewhat curved, fine, wax-colored pods. Fine for shipping, holding its shape and color well.

SURE CROP WAX—Vigorous growing, very productive and hardy. Pods are rich yellow, about six inches long, nearly round and stringless at practically all stages of growth, remaining a long time in snap condition.

FIELD BEANS AND SHELLING VARIETIES

The field bean variety have in recent years become very popular, and as a result hundreds of acres are annually planted, proving a wonderful profit-making crop for the farmer and market gardener.

WHITE NAVY—Used largely as a field bean and extensively used for cooking and baking. The plants are dwarf in habit but very productive. Beans are white, of excellent quality.

WHITE KIDNEY—A fine shell bean used similar to White Navy, but seed is much larger and is cooled together with sweet corn, making "Succotash." A fine winter bean.

RED KIDNEY—A fine shelling bean of good quality. Similar to White Kidney but red in color. Used for cooking with sweet corn, making "Succotash." A very good winter bean.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL—An early shell bean of very fine quality. Hardy and productive. Pods about 5 inches in length, broad, thick and splashed with red. Can also be used early as a snap bean.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Perhaps the most popular green bean in this section. Fine either for home use or market. Grows well and its long, slender pods are attractive to buyers, while its eating qualities are unsurpassed. Develops in 42 days to snap bean stage.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A fine main crop variety, matures a little later than other Stringless Green Pods. Pods are nearly straight, round and meaty; good for canning and home use.

BOUNTIFUL—A fine quality bean. Considered the best of the flat-podded varieties. Nearly stringless, tender, very early and a heavy yielder.

BLACK VALENTINE—An excellent variety, dependable at all times. Pods round, fleshy, straight and fine quality. Suitable for both late and early planting as it is very hardy.

REFUGEE or 1,000 to 1—Used for late plantings. Vines are large, hardy and very productive. Pods are 5 to 6 inches long, round, slightly curved, nearly stringless; of light green color. Fine for canning and pickling.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD—Excellent dwarf snap bean. Prolific, foliage dark green; pods long, flat, irregular, bright green fine quality.

POLE BEANS

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—An old well-known variety, of good quality, either green or dry. Flat, long pods. Beans are white, brittle and very flat. Will give a good crop without poles when planted with corn.

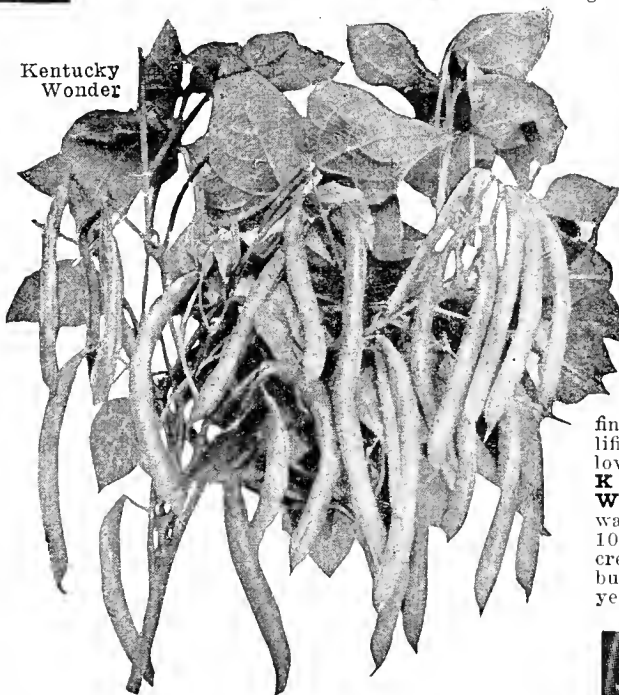
WHITE CREASEBACK—A fine, early green-podded Pole Bean of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless and of the best quality.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—A climbing variety of strong, dense, and heavy growth; very productive. Pods are 6 to 7 inches long, produced in clusters, and are straight, flat, fine grained, fleshy and of tender quality. Pods are light golden in color. Beans oval and white.

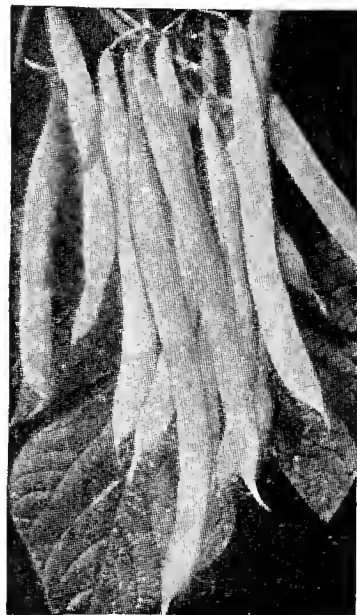
LAZY WIFE—An excellent variety for home use. Can be used for cooking green or shelled for winter. Pods are broad, thick and stringless.

KENTUCKY WONDER—Pods are green, about ten inches long and nearly round, fleshy, stringless and one of fine flavor. Early and very prolific. Seed is long, oval, of yellowish color.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Well-known favorite of wax pod bean. Pods are about 10 inches long, thick, slightly creaseback, very fleshy, stringy but brittle. Of attractive light yellow color and fine quality.



Kentucky Wonder



White Navy

POLE LIMA VARIETIES

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 lb. to 100 ft. of row; 1 acre requires about 35 pounds.

Pole Lima Beans should be planted in rich soil, and a sunny location. Have the poles lean towards the north. Four feet between the rows and 3 feet between the poles in the row. Plant 6 to 8 beans around each pole. Thin out and leave the five strongest plants. If poles are scarce put posts 10 feet apart, stretch single wires or netting along and plant the beans 8 to 10 inches apart.

CAROLINA or SMALL WHITE SIEVA—Thick pods; large flavory beans; matures quickly, very productive, bears throughout the season.

CARPENTERIA—The vines are vigorous, making a strong growth, producing large pods which contain four beans. The skin is very thin and tender and has a fine flavor.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—A well-known pole variety of tall, vigorous growth. Pods are borne in clusters and are about 5 inches in length, broad and thin.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—Very vigorous and productive, continuing to fruit throughout the season. Pods are very large, sometimes as long as 8 inches, containing 6 to 7 beans to the pod. Used largely for home and market.

SPECKLED POLE BUTTER BEAN (Florida Butter Bean)—The earliest bearing of the Pole Lima varieties. Will make an abundant crop under weather conditions where all other varieties fail. The dry bean resembles the small white lima in size, but are speckled white and brownish red. Our stock of this bean is exceptionally fine and we are sure you will be highly pleased with its eating qualities.



Burpee's Bush Lima

With our selected seeds you will not experience a crop failure when produce market prices are high.

Plant in hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart each way and 4 to 6 inches between the plants in the row and 2 inches deep. Draw the soil up along the plants, but do not work among the beans when wet as this induces rust.

FORDHOOK—Produces a large strong plant growing upright keeping the pods off of the ground which prevents rot. Has a very nice flavor.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—Perhaps the best Dwarf Lima bean. Heavy yielder and sure cropper. Pods 4 to 5 inches long containing 3 to 5 seeds, large, flat and white of excellent quality. Fine for both market and home use.

HENDERSON'S IMPROVED LIMA—Small bean, but most productive of all white sieva limas. The original lima. Very early. A great favorite in the South.

JACKSON WONDER OR CALICO LIMA—A perfect Irish butter bean, ten inches to two feet in height, very prolific; fine quality, green or dry.

NEW WONDER—One of the earliest, most productive of the Bush Limas, and has a fixed habit of growing bushy. The best variety for the short season country.



Florida Butter

Pole Beans have some advantages over the bush varieties, in as much as they are easier to pick and larger quantities can be gathered in less time.

BUSH LIMA VARIETIES

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 lb. to 100 ft. of row; 1 acre requires about 60 lbs.

Lima Beans, in common with all other varieties of beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Require a rich, light, preferably sandy soil which helps to mature the 'Limas' quickly. Select a rich soil or use old well-rotted manure:

Plant in hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart each way and 4 to 6 inches between the plants in the row and 2 inches deep. Draw the soil up along the plants, but do not work among the beans when wet as this induces rust.

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TABLE VARIETIES FOR YOUR GARDEN

Beet seed should be soaked for 24 hours preceding its planting, to insure quick germination.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. will sow about 100 ft. row; 1 acre requires 7 lbs.

Beets require a deep, rich, sandy loam and can be sown as early as the ground can be worked in the spring. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Sow $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep. Use the young tops for greens.

When planted in succession you can always have tender greens, using the roots for canning. Beets are easily stored in cellars or in pits outside. Beets keep well when packed in sand. For field culture the rows should be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

CRIMSON GLOBE—A main crop variety; has small dark red foliage. The roots are globular in shape. The flesh is deep crimson. It is a good beet for late planting.

HALF LONG BLOOD—A very popular sort and will probably produce more bushels from a given area than any other sort, as it does not occupy so much space in the row as the turnip-shaped varieties.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Can be used either for forcing or early outside planting. One of the most popular varieties with market gardeners and a favorite on account of its fine shape and beautiful dark blood-red almost black color. This variety should be planted for early use as it matures before any other variety.

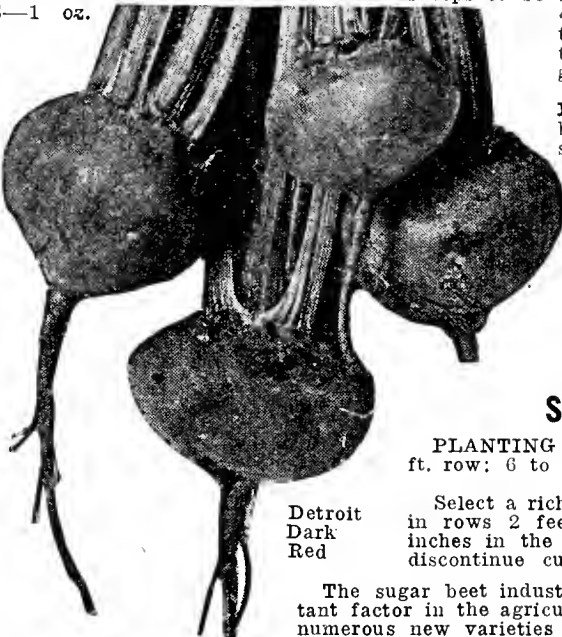
EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—It is a great favorite with many gardeners and is very attractive in appearance, the roots being smooth and uniform and the color a deep blood red; flesh is tender and sweet.

EARLY EGYPTIAN—One of the earliest varieties, planted extensively both for market gardeners and for the home garden. It is a standard sort and is appreciated mostly on account of its earliness and very fine quality. The flesh is dark red, firm, crisp and tender. The best variety for growing in hotbeds or for forcing.

DETROIT DARK RED—Planted by market gardeners for both early and late crops, a fine keeper for winter use. Very dark red color throughout; planted also for its tops to be used as greens. We especially call attention to our strain of this beet as being the exact true type sought by market gardener trade.

EARLY WONDER—Deep blood red; nearly globular in shape with a small root and top; one of the earliest and most uniform bunching beets that can be grown.

EARLY ECLIPSE—This we regard as one of the most valuable varieties for either market or private gardens; is remarkable for its very rapid growth and perfection of form.



Detroit
Dark
Red

SUGAR BEETS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

Select a rich, sandy loam if possible. Sow in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 6 to 8 inches in the row. When beets are formed discontinue cultivation.

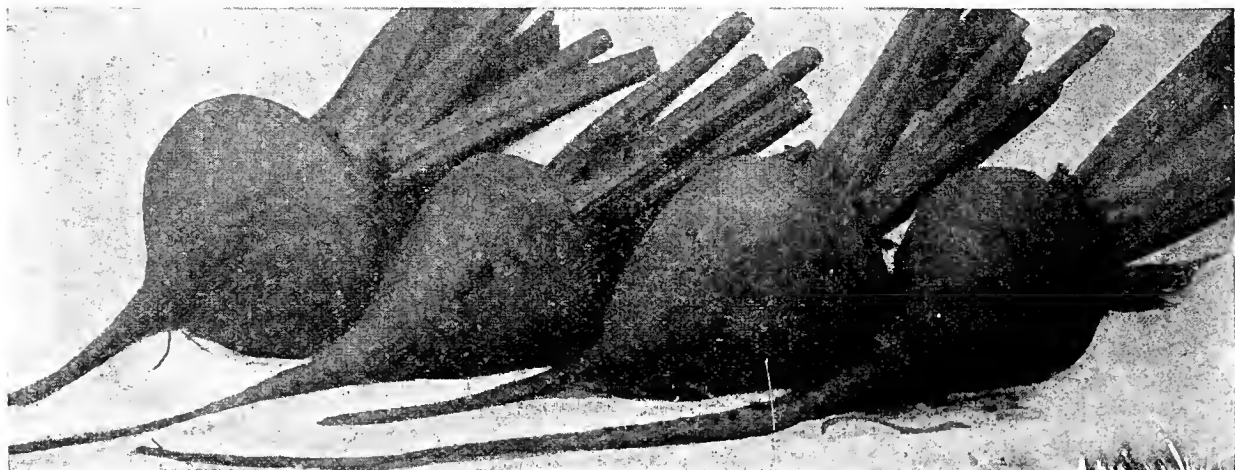
The sugar beet industry has become such an important factor in the agriculture field that each year finds numerous new varieties developed. The following varieties, however, are known to be of the best quality and can be depended upon to bring the best results.

KLEIN'S WANZLEBEN—A white variety containing a large percentage of sugar and probably most widely planted. Often yields from 12 to 16 tons per acre.

LANE'S IMPERIAL—A heavy yielder. Has large, thick, white tapering roots. Sweet, rich and fine as stock feed.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—Improved French sort. Large, thick shoulder, tapering, big yielder, about 16 to 18 per cent sugar.

GIANT ROSE HALF SUGAR—Best feeding beet we know. Big cropper of richest food value. Flesh is white, solid, tender and very sweet. Unequaled for dairy cows and hogs.



Crosby's Egyptian

Golden Tankard
Mangel Beet



MANGEL BEETS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 1 acre requires 5 lbs.

Mangels thrive best in a rich deep loam. Sow when the ground is warm and not too early in the spring. Mangels grow partly above ground and may be damaged by frost. Corn planting time is about right for sowing mangels. Sow in rows 3 ft. apart and 1½ inches deep and leave the plants standing 8 inches apart in the row. Cultivate often to retain moisture.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—

The roots are very large, straight and well formed. The flesh is white, tinged with rose. This variety, under careful culture is enormously productive; very fine for stock feeding. A great favorite with farmers and dairymen.

GOLDEN TANKARD — The tops are comparatively small, with leaf stalks and veins distinctly tinged with yellow. The neck is small. The roots are large, with bottom usually larger than the top; light gray above ground; deep orange below. The flesh is yellow, zoned with white.



Large Ribbed White Swiss Chard,
a very popular variety.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row.

Swiss Chard requires a rich soil and should be planted early. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, about 1 inch deep and thin the plants 4 to 6 inches in the row. Swiss Chard does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs, which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally palatable. Two distinct dishes may thus be grown from one plant at the same time. Should be in every home garden.

LUCULLUS—A new variety, stalks as thick and broad as rhubarb and leaves light green, much crumpled and curled.

LARGE RIBBED WHITE — Large smooth leaves with silvery white stems, which are tender and of fine flavor.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 ounce for about 5,000 plants; 1 acre requires 2 ounces.

The culture is similar to that of cabbage. Sow the seed in boxes or in frames under glass and transplant to the open ground in June. Can also be sown in the open ground and transplanted in rows 2 feet apart and 15 inches between the plants in the row. A good plan is to break the leaves in fall to give the heads more room to develop. Set out plants latter part of June for a winter supply.

PERFECTION—Stems grow about 2 feet in height and are thickly set with sprouts 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.

DWARF IMPROVED—Stems 18 to 20 inches high, sprouts about two inches in diameter and well rounded.

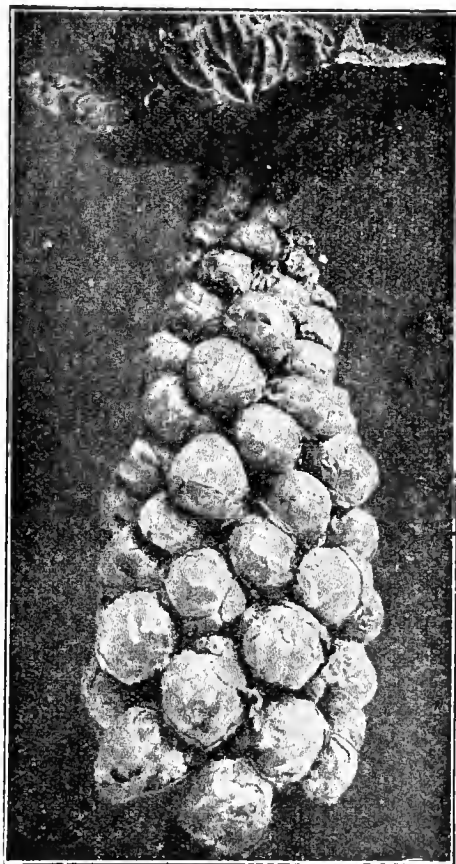
BROCCOLI

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 2,000 plants; 3 oz. for 1 acre.

Taller and hardier than Cauliflower, Broccoli is similar to Cauliflower in both use and culture. Sow in boxes or under glass about April 15th. When second leaves appear transplant in rich, light soil. Rows two feet apart and one and one-half to two feet between the plants. Cultivate to keep the moisture and to keep the plants growing all the time.

GREEN ITALIAN—Large heads consisting of a cluster of bluish green flower heads, smaller heads produced on numerous lateral sprouts.

LARGE ORDERS—Any Dealer, Market Gardener, Institution or any individual wishing seeds in large quantities is requested to mail us a list of what is wanted and we will promptly return it to you with the very lowest prices marked. A letter of inquiry may save you dollars if you want to buy in quantity.



Perfection Brussel Sprouts

CABBAGE



Cabbage is so easily grown and so many uses can be made of it that every grower should have a supply to meet his needs.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for about 4,000 plants.

Enrich the soil with plenty of manure and spade or plow deep. Good drainage is necessary. Sow inside in boxes or under glass 6 weeks before planting out. Plant in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. For late cabbage, sow outside in seedbeds in May and transplant in rows 2½ ft. apart and 2 ft. between plants in the row.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

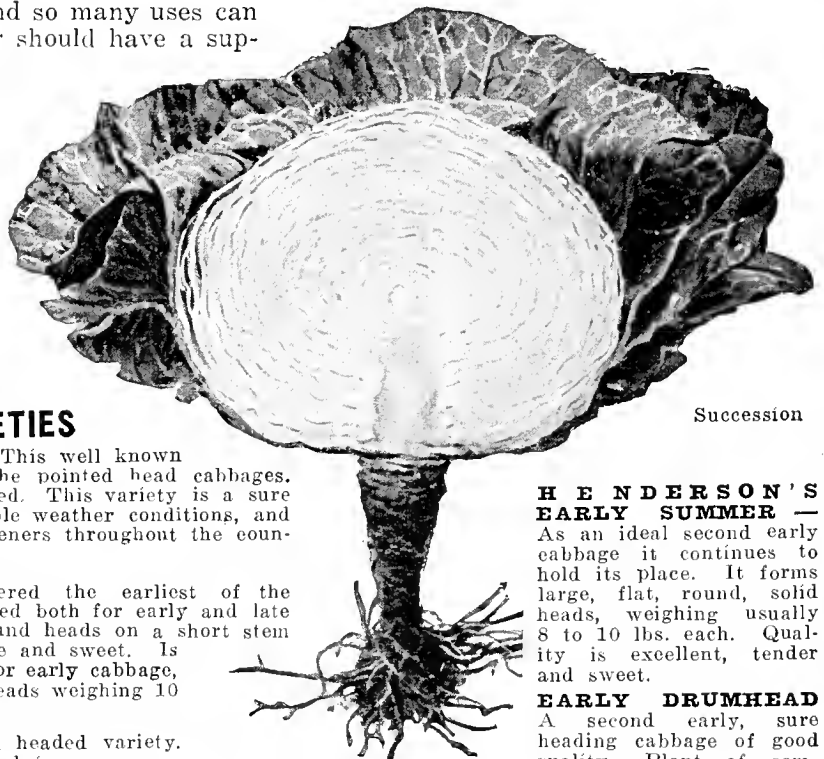
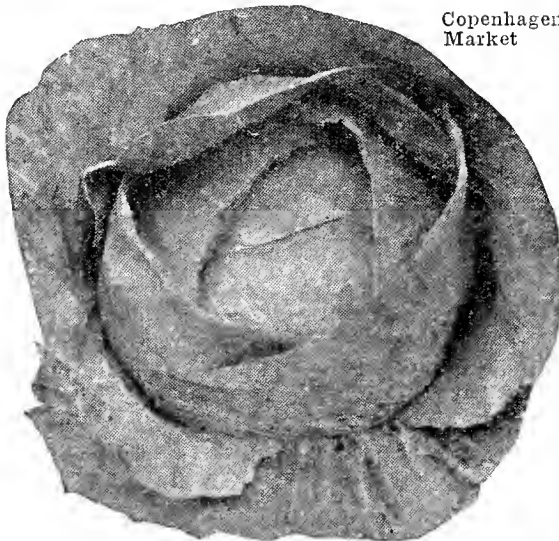
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—This well known standard variety is the earliest of the pointed head cabbages. Heads are very hard, solid and pointed. This variety is a sure header, will stand cold and unfavorable weather conditions, and is planted extensively by market gardeners throughout the country. Quality and flavor excellent.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Considered the earliest of the round headed varieties. Can be planted both for early and late cabbage, forming very large, solid, round heads on a short stem and has few outer leaves. Quality fine and sweet. Is grown by market gardeners not only for early cabbage, but for medium and late crop also. Heads weighing 10 pounds are not uncommon.

GOLDEN ACRE—Very early round headed variety. Matures in eighty days from date seed is sown; can be set close as leaves are few and short. It will remain in the field for a long time without bursting or bolting to seed.

LARGE CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Large pointed heads of excellent quality admirably suited to succeed the very early sorts.

Copenhagen Market



Succession

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER

As an ideal second early cabbage it continues to hold its place. It forms large, flat, round, solid heads, weighing usually 8 to 10 lbs. each. Quality is excellent, tender and sweet.

EARLY DRUMHEAD

A second early, sure heading cabbage of good quality. Plant of compact growth. Head large, thick, flattened on the top, solid, crisp and tender.

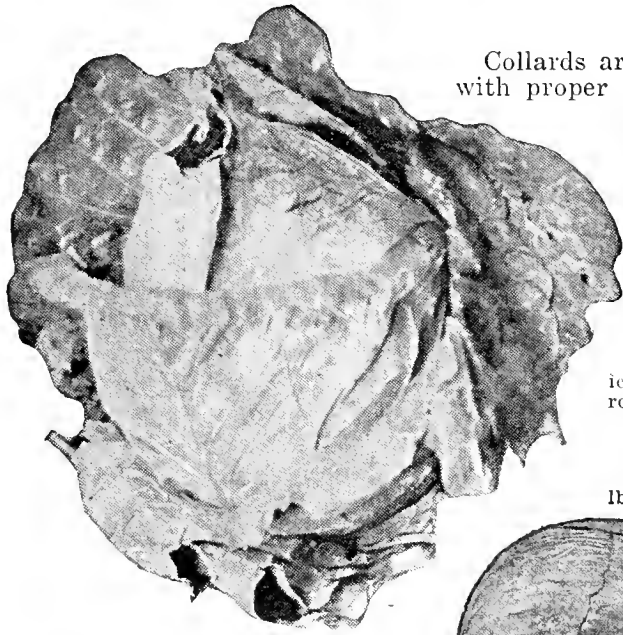
ALL SEASONS—Is known for its ability to resist the hot sun and dry weather. It makes large, solid heads. Is fine for kraut.

SUCCESSION—A very fine variety, measuring about 12 inches in diameter and weighing about 10 to 12 pounds each. The heads are hard and solid and of fine quality. Very fine for either winter or summer use. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—A well known variety, very popular with the southern growers; a good shipper. Heads are very solid and of large size; grown by market gardeners not only for early cabbage,

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A standard sure heading variety; very hardy, sharply pointed heads on Wakefield type; sure cropper. Heads are solid and can be conveniently shipped.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN—A variety of recent introduction from Holland. It is a valuable sort on account of its earliness, large size and fine keeping quality. The heads are of nice size for market, weighing 9 to 11 pounds each, globe-shaped and handsome dark green in color. For an early sort, the heads are unusual form and solid. The leaves are fine ribbed, tender and of excellent quality. The outer leaves curl close, permitting planting of more heads to the acre, thus increasing the yield. This is not only valuable as an early variety, but as it grows large it may be profitably be raised for the fall main crop.



COLLARDS

Collards are grown extensively in the southern states, but with proper care and cultivation can be successfully raised north of the Ohio river.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 2,000 plants. Very similar to cabbage in regard to the culture, except that the plants do not have to be transplanted.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN OR CREOLE—Collards are large Kale-like plants, extensively used in the South both for table and stock feeding.

BUNCOMBE OR CABBAGE COLLARDS—A cross between Georgia Collards and Charleston Wakefield cabbage, bred for the easy growth and hardiness of the collard and the flavor and heading qualities of the cabbage. It doesn't winter-kill with ice and snow and stands hot weather as well. Heads are rounded, not as firm as cabbages but of delicious flavor.

CHICORY

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 800 plants; 4 lbs. required for 1 acre.

LARGE ROOTED—The dried and prepared roots are used largely as a substitute for coffee. The young leaves can be used for salad. Cultivate the same as carrots.

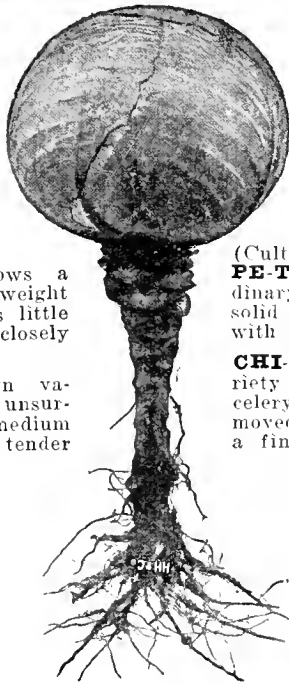
WITLOOF—The principal merit of this variety consists in the width of the leaves and large ribs. When blanched it forms the vegetable which is known as witloof, and resembles a head of Cos Lettuce.

CHINESE CABBAGE

(Cultivate the same as other varieties of cabbage).

PE-TSAI—This variety is different from the ordinary cabbage, resembling the Cos Lettuce, with solid head and few outer leaves. Very productive, with blanched head and is in greater demand.

CHI-HI-LI or CELERY CABBAGE—This variety has a long compact head which resembles celery in flavor when the outer leaves are removed. Makes an excellent salad, crisp and with a fine nutty flavor.



FALL OR LATE VARIETIES

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH

—An exceedingly large variety, very hardy and a sure header. Heads are flat but deep, solid and a good keeper.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—Grows a very large, solid head, often reaching a weight heavier than other varieties. There is little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head. A fine winter variety.

DANISH BALLHEAD—A well-known variety on account of its solid heads and unsurpassed keeping qualities. Heads are of medium size with few outer leaves. Solid, crisp, tender with small amount of waste.

HOLLANDER—Considered by market gardeners as the best late keeping variety. Heads are of medium size and very solid and white. It is sure to head and like "All Seasons" has the ability to resist heat and cold alike; dry weather does not seem to affect it much. Our strain of Hollander Cabbage is carefully selected.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET GARDEN—A very fine late first cabbage; a very sure header, especially fine for southern trade; heads are solid and of good shape.

RED CABBAGE

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Undoubtedly is the best red cabbage in existence. Matures solid heads, very large and crisp. Color deep red. Fine for shipping as it is a good keeper.

RED DRUMHEAD—The standard pickling variety and a good keeper. Heads large, rounded, solid.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY—The best of the main crop Savoy for home or market use. It is short-stemmed and a sure header. Heads are large, nearly round, fairly solid, sweet and tender.

CORN SALAD

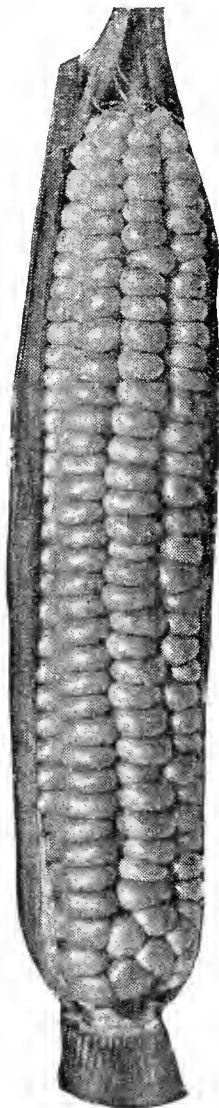
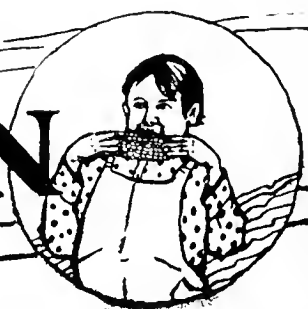
A small, quick-growing plant used as a salad in the late fall or winter. Also as a substitute for lettuce and spinach. Plant in August for spring use. Early spring for fall use.

LARGE SEEDED—The best variety for family use; makes delicious salad; used during the winter as substitute for Lettuce.



Early Jersey Wakefield
(listed on page six)

GARDEN CORN



Golden Bantam

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—Plant corn every two weeks for a continuous supply, and north of the Ohio from late April to late July. Plant corn in three or four foot drills, dropping a grain every eight to sixteen inches, or plant in hills three or four feet each way, giving six grains to the hill and thinning to three stalks. Corn should be planted about one inch deep, planted deeper in sand than in heavy clay; planted deeper later in the year when the soil is warm. Plow deeply for corn, cultivate shallow, and pick corn before it is too old. If the goodness of new corn tempts a too early planting, do not blame the resulting failure on your seedsmen.

BLACK MEXICAN—The grains when matured are blue-black, and when in edible state are cream color. Tender and of excellent quality.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Perhaps the most popular variety for main crop and general planting on a large scale. It grows to a good height; ears are very large, well filled to the tips. The sweet kernels are pure white, affording a ready sale. Ears are about 8 to 9 inches long, 16 to 18 rowed.

GOLDEN BANTAM—Finest home garden variety, and in a class by itself for quality. Superior in many ways to other Sweet Corn. Very early, sweet and tender. Cobs are well filled with deep cream colored kernels. We cannot recommend this variety too highly for the home garden. It is important that the corn be picked about 3 to 4 days after it has taken on a yellow hue. If picked later than this it is apt to be over ripe and cook hard.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—A fine mid-season variety, sometimes called "Shoe Peg," owing to the shape of the kernels. Cobs are very small, thickly covered with white, slender kernels. Very sweet and tender. Very prolific and remains ready for use longer than any other kind.

HOWLING MOB—The stalks are usually about 5 feet in height and produce two splendid ears to a stalk early in the season. The ears are 7 to 9 inches in length and are well covered with a heavy husk, affording protection from the green worms which so often are destructive to early varieties.

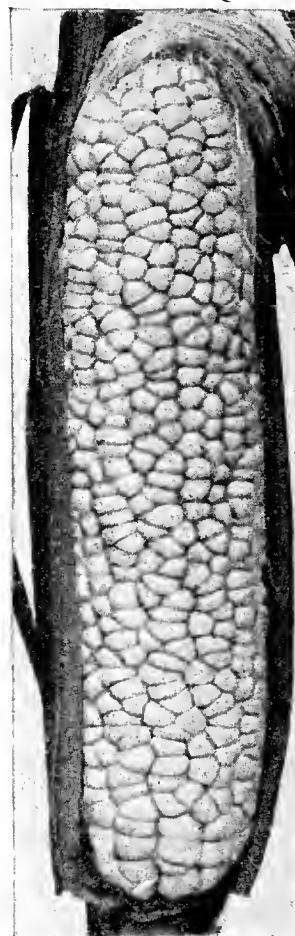
GOLDEN SUNSHINE—One of the earliest of the Golden group, maturing a week or ten days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears are very compact about same size as Bantam, but more refined in appearance, having 10 to 12 rows of grains instead of 8. It is a very rapid dwarf grower.

WHIPPLES EARLY YELLOW—A remarkable, outstanding variety of yellow sweet corn. Makes a fine second early variety. Matures a few days later than Golden Bantam. Plants grow 6 feet tall.

EARLY EVERGREEN—The ears are eight inches long with fourteen to eighteen rows. Extra good for market gardeners and for the main crop in the home garden. Is ten to twelve days earlier than Stowell's evergreen. Kernels are sweet and tender.

LEONARD'S GOLDEN HUMMER—Fine large yellow variety. Six days earlier than Golden Sunshine and ears are about an inch longer.

LEONARD'S EARLY—Ready for market six to eight days ahead of Early Mayflower. The stalks are short and stocky, usually producing two large handsome ears on each stock. The corn is a beautiful waxy white of a wonderful sweet flavor.



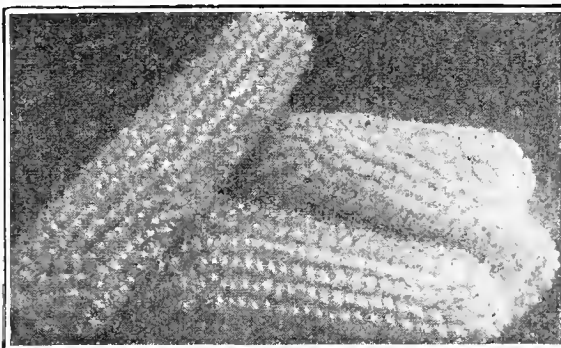
Country Gentleman

POP CORN

Pop Corn can be grown to advantage in a commercial way and no farm or garden is complete without a few rows of this delicious confection, for who does not recall with pleasure bleak winter evenings enlivened by a dish of pop corn.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 75 ft. row; 12 lbs. per acre.

TOM THUMB—Quite dwarf in habit and produces an immense crop of short thick ears. Kernels pop white and tender.

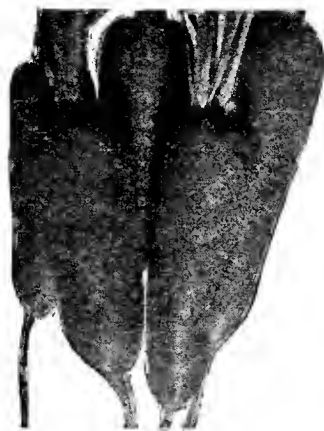


White Rice Pop Corn

WHITE RICE—A popular variety with "Cracker Jack" men. The kernels are pointed and resemble rice. It matures later than other varieties but yields heavily and "pops" fine.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow grain and a good "popper."

BLACK BEAUTY—An early variety; very productive. The kernels are black, but it "pops" pure white and are larger when "popped" than other varieties. The ears are about 6 inches long and 12 rowed.



Chantenay

A sandy, rich loam, and deeply cultivated is the better soil for carrots. For home gardens sow in rows 16 in. apart, thin to 6 inches in the row. For field culture 18 to 24 inches between rows. Cover one inch and thin to six inches between plants.

CHANTENAY—An excellent medium early half long variety, of fine quality both for home and market garden purposes. The tops are of medium size with small neck. The roots are thick, of medium length and of deep red orange color. Used extensively for bunching, and a fine carrot for table use.

DANVER'S HALF LONG

—A rich orange red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. Is an excellent market variety. Tops are of medium size and coarsely divided. Roots taper to a blunt point. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Will produce more bulk to the acre than the larger field varieties.

Carrots

In the Southern states Carrots can be sown in the Fall, and will continue growing all Winter and be fit for the table in early Spring. The seed will germinate more freely in dry weather by soaking it twelve hours in cold water, and mixing with sand before sowing. The crop is ready for harvesting as soon as the tops commence turning yellow. They should be taken up in dry weather. Cut off the tops to within about an inch of the crown and pack the roots in dry earth or sand in the cellar for Winter use; or they may be pitted out of doors, covered with two inches of straw and a foot of earth, to keep them from frost, when they can be used until the following April. Beets and all similar roots can be kept in the same manner.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 ft. rows; 1 to 3 lbs. per acre.

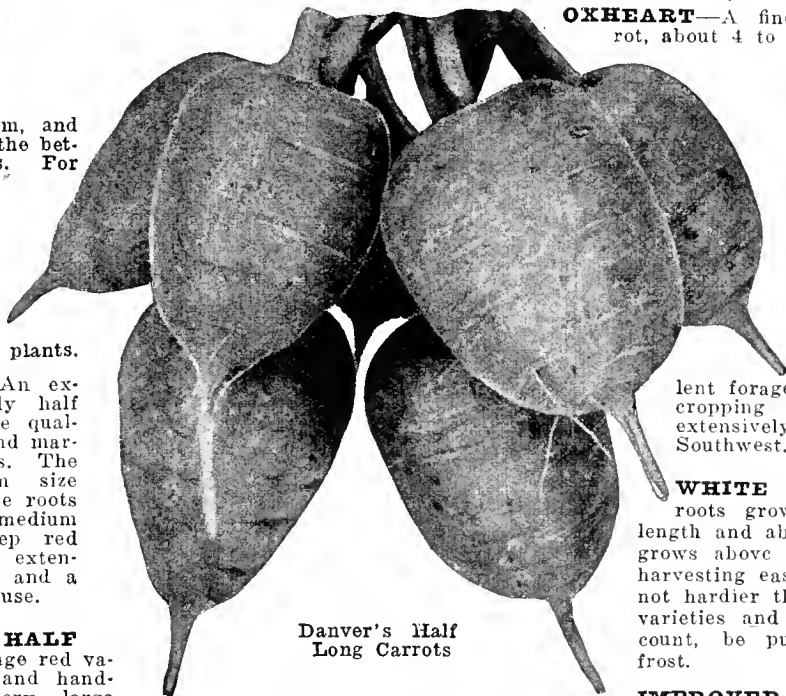
OXHEART—A fine medium early carrot, about 4 to 5 inches long. It is very thick at the top, often 4 inches in diameter and tapering abruptly to a blunt end.

The flesh is of orange color, sweet and tender. Easily pulled and will grow in soil too hard and shallow for longer varieties. When young this variety is used for the table, and when fully mature makes excellent forage for stock. A good cropping variety and planted extensively in the West and Southwest.

WHITE BELGIAN—The roots grow about a foot in length and about one-third of this grows above ground which makes harvesting easy. White Belgian is not harder than any of the table varieties and should, on that account, be pulled before killing frost.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

—Most popular of the long sorts. Deep orange color, about 3 inches thick at the top and about 12 inches long, tapering to a point. Very productive, but requires a deep soil; of good quality when young, and fine for stock feeding when matured.



Danver's Half Long Carrots

CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower, while requiring a great deal of care, can be made the most profitable crop grown, as an acre of ground will produce hundreds of dollars worth of this delicious vegetable.

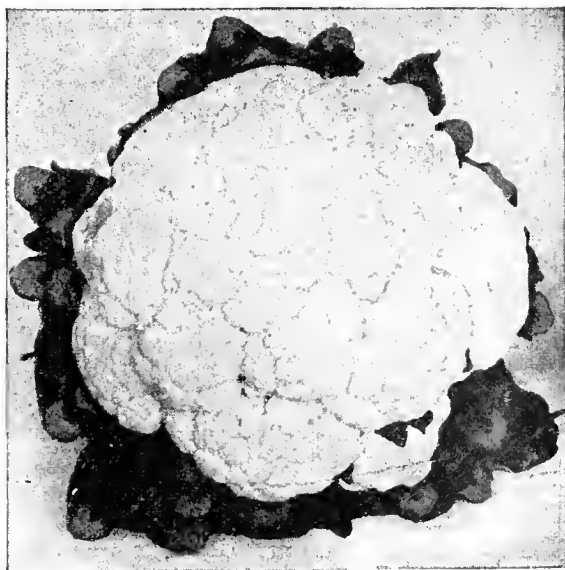
PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 2,000 plants.

For early crop, sow seed in hotbed or in boxes about 6 weeks before time to plant out. Transplant early in spring in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Plants should be cultivated often to be kept growing continuously. When heads begin to form the leaves should be tied together over the head to keep out the light and produce fine white heads.

EARLY SNOWBALL—The earliest maturing strain of the true type of Snowball Cauliflower. A good forcing variety, and can also be used as a late crop for winter. Heads are of medium size, solid, round, very white, making a very attractive appearance. In quality this variety is unsurpassed, being crisp, tender and sweet.

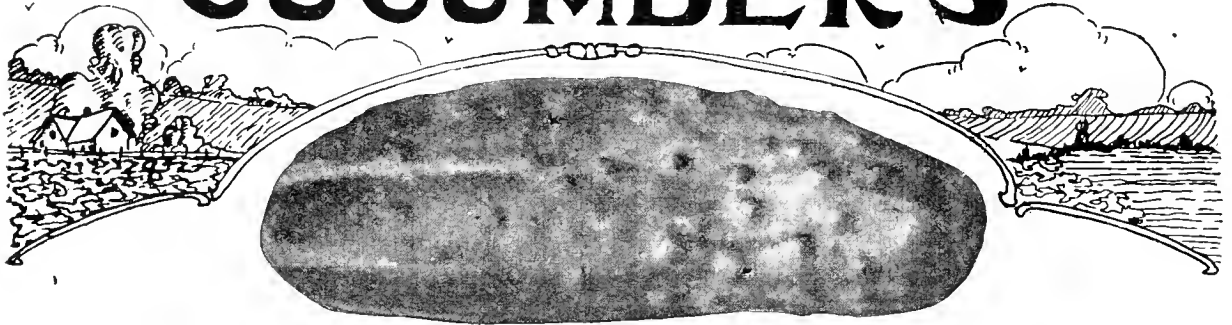
EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—This variety is early dwarf and a sure header, although not quite as early as the Snowball it will mature in plenty of time for market use. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt is probably the most widely planted variety of the cauliflower.

DANISH DRYWEATHER—This variety is especially valuable in sections subject to long dry seasons, as it will do well and produce fine heads in lack of moisture. The heads grow to a large size, and are very solid but in quality perhaps not as tender as Early Snowball.



Early Snowball

CUCUMBERS



EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN—An excellent sort for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender and crisp and makes fine pickles.

EVERBEARING—Small size, very early and productive and valuable as a green pickle. Continues to flower and fruit until killed by frost.

KLONDIKE—A medium early white spined cucumber of very dark green color and excellent slicing qualities. Vines are very hardy and productive. Fruits are 8 inches in length, are of uniform shape and size.

EARLY CLUSTER—An early and very productive variety. The vines are hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters of two or three. The fruits are short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom end, crisp and tender. This sort is planted in many sections for the home garden. It is extensively used for pickling as well as for slicing.

EARLY IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—One of the best sorts for table use. Vines are vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor.

EARLY FORTUNE—Serves equally as well for shipping, home garden or market use. It has that dark, rich green color which is so necessary in cucumbers to bring a ready sale. Its flesh is very thick, firm and crisp with an exceedingly small seed cavity. It is worthy of trial, and to the market gardeners' trade we cannot recommend it too highly as a valuable crop to grow. Our seed is carefully selected.

DAVIS PERFECT—A well known variety for both home garden and market use. Very prolific; handsomely shaped, perfectly straight, of dark green color, and about 12 inches long. Used for slicing. Davis Perfect is considered by many gardeners to be far superior to other varieties.

ALWAYS GREEN—Very early. Matures 53 to 55 days. Uniform shape; tapering slightly; both ends rather blunt. Holds its rich dark green color. A good shipper.

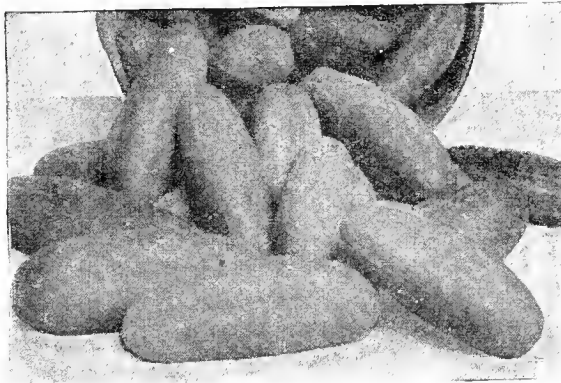
IMPROVED LONG GREEN—A standard variety,

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 60 hills; 3 lbs. for an acre in hills.

Cucumbers require a rich loam. It is well to plow or dig under well-rotted manure and a small amount of lime. The lime will help the plants to resist fungous diseases. For early use sow in berry boxes or on overturned pieces of sod and transplant when all danger of frost is past. Sow in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, three-quarters of an inch deep, leaving six plants to a hill.

used for slicing while young. With age it turns to a rich golden yellow, when it can be used for sweet pickles. This cucumber should be in every garden where a general purpose variety is most desired, as the various stages of development of the fruit can be utilized for a large assortment of delicious dishes.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—A fine strain, bearing blue-green fruit, often from 10 to 12 inches in length; smooth, round and of fine quality. Especially recommended for hotbed culture. The seed we offer has been taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape and color and general appearance. A very satisfactory variety in every way.



Chicago Pickling

CHICAGO PICKLING—This variety is perhaps the most popular of the pickling varieties. It originated in the vicinity of Chicago and has become well-known throughout the country. Is very prolific and a heavy cropper. Color very dark green.

BOSTON PICKLING (Early Green Prolific)—A very productive variety grown extensively for pickles. The fruits are bright green, of medium size, very smooth and symmetrical. The flesh is crisp and tender.

DANDELION

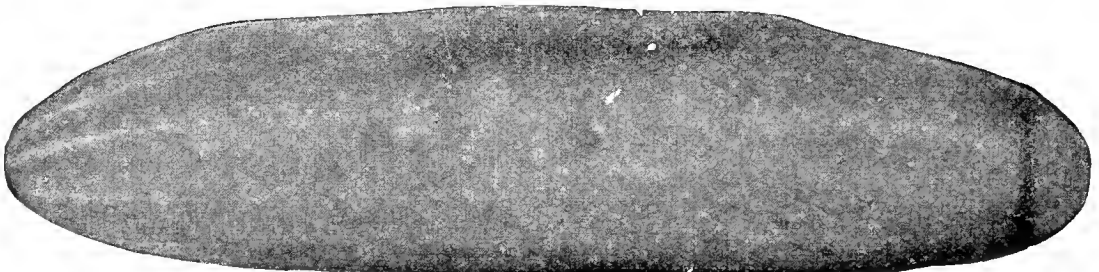
PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 ounce will sow 100 ft. row.

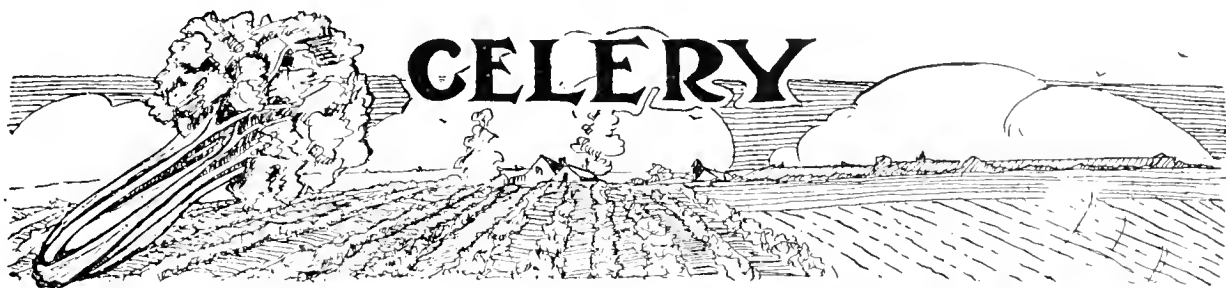
For good, tender greens plant in deep, rich soil. Sow in rows 18 inches apart and thin to 6 to 8 inches in the row. Cultivate and keep clean and plants will be large enough for use the following spring. This crop is handled and used in the same way as spinach. When roots are desired sow in fall, cultivate well for use the following fall. Roots are used for medicinal purposes.

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED—Dark green, thick leaf; much superior to common sorts.

CULTIVATED, or FRENCH COMMON—A decided improvement on the wild dandelion. Very early and productive.

Improved Long Green





PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 3,000 plants; 4 oz. required for 1 acre.

Celery does well in muck land but can be grown in any good—perfectly moist—garden soil. Sow in rich soil, in boxes inside or in frames under glass. When plants are 2 inches high, transplant again in boxes or cold frames 2 inches each way. Seeds germinate slowly in about 20 days. Dig trenches 4 feet apart and 6 inches deep, set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the trench. When plants are full grown fill in the trench for blanching.

GOLDEN PLUME—Stalks are short—the heart is large, with a protecting tuft of foliage in the middle. More vigorous than Golden Self Blanching, it withstands heat and blight better. Is a beautiful gold in color, brittle and of the highest table quality.

COLUMBIA—A desirable early maturing variety following Golden Self Blanching. Stalks thick, round and crisp. It is unsurpassed for its distinct rich, nutty flavor.

WHITE PLUME—An attractive quick growing early variety, well known for the short time necessary in blanching. Suitable for the home garden and market on account of earliness. Imported stock.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—This grand Celery is of French origin. It has the same self-blanching habits as White Plume, but is heavier and more compact, though not so early. Grows to good size, is very tender and free from strings, the heart large and solid, crisp, brittle, of excellent quality, and beautiful golden color.

GIANT PASCAL—The stalks are large, thick, solid and crisp. Fine keeper. Has an agreeable almond flavor and is absolutely free from bitterness. It requires but little earthing up to blanch and keeps its freshness a long time after being marketed.

CELERIAC OR ROOTED CELERY

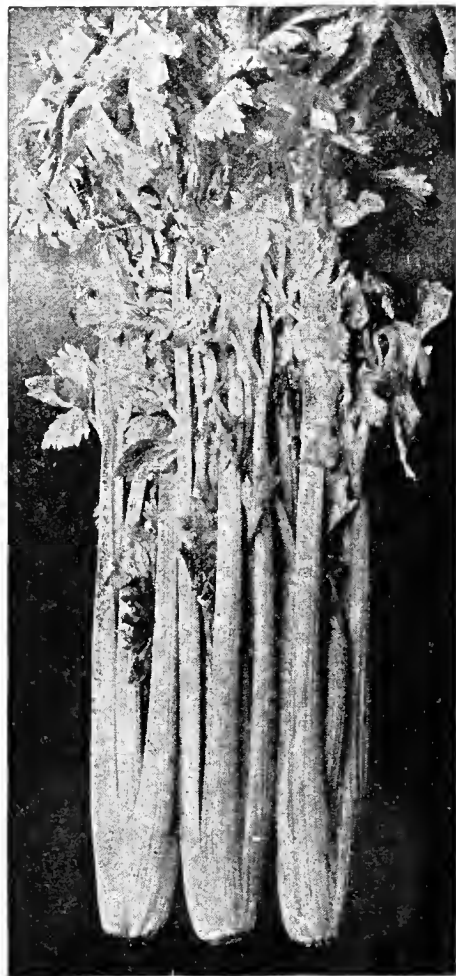
PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 5,000 plants.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—A turnip-rooted celery which keeps well for winter use. Used largely for flavoring soups. The variety offered here is perhaps the best and most widely known. Produces a smooth and almost round root.

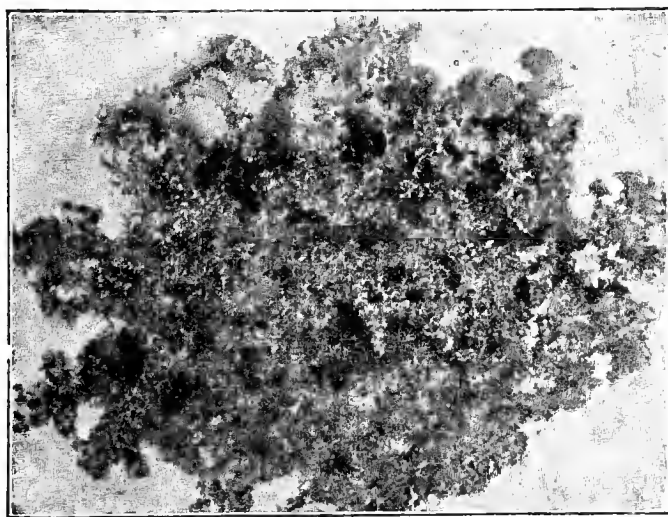
CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS

WATER CRESS—Easy to get started from seeds along cool brooks. It does best when the water is pure, cool and clean. Can also be grown in a shady place in the garden when it can be watered often. It self sows and will last indefinitely when once established.

UPLAND CRESS—Sow in rich soil in rows 15 inches apart and thin out 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Cover one-half inch deep. Cress is best grown in partly shaded locations. Leaves may be used in 6 weeks from time of sowing. Easy to grow in boxes in the house during winter.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery



Green Curled Endive

ENDIVE

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One-quarter ounce to 100 feet of row; 4 pounds to one acre.

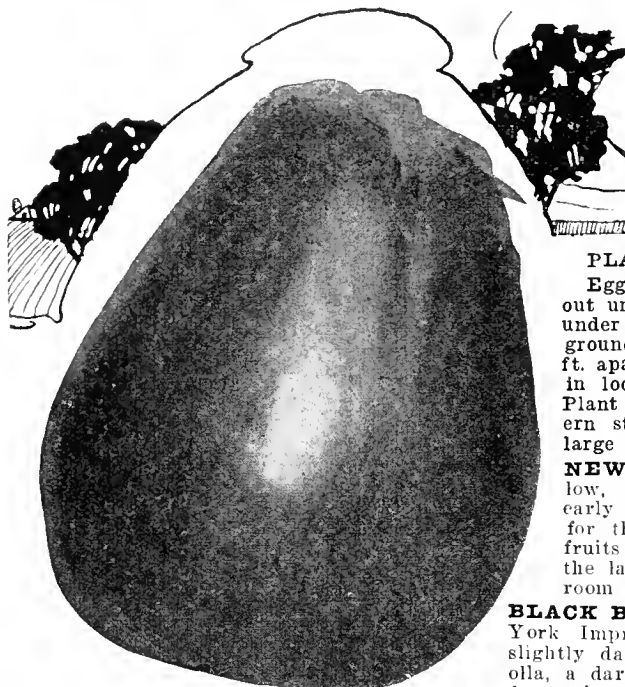
Endive is grown in the same way as lettuce, but requires a longer time to develop. It takes about 50 days to grow a crop. Sow early in May in rows 15 inches apart and thin to 1 ft. apart in row. Endive should be blanched by tying up the outer leaves like celery when the plants are full grown. Draw up the soil about the plants.

GREEN CURLED—Resembling a tuft of moss, and one of the best salads. Foliage finely cut; crisp, tender and fine flavor. Valuable salad plant for fall and winter use.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—This variety has rather smooth leaves, with thick, nearly white mid-ribs used for flavoring soups.

WHITE CURLED—A splendid variety, leaves curled, does not need to be tied up to bleach.

MOSS CURLED—Grows compact; the medium green leaves are finely cut; bleaches creamy white.



Black Beauty

EGGPLANT

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One ounce for 2,000 plants.

Egg Plants are tropical plants and should not be planted out until all danger of frost is past. Sow early in boxes or under glass, preferably in small pots and transplant to open ground in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. The plants may stand $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart in the row. Select a warm, sunny location and plant in loose soil with little moisture. Cultivate often. The Egg Plant can be grown successfully in the north as well as southern states and it is not uncommon for gardeners to plant large fields of this profitable vegetable.

NEW YORK PURPLE SPINELESS—The plants are of low, stocky, branching growth and free from spines. It is early and produces an abundance of large purple fruits noted for their fine quality. Each plant produces about 8 to 10 fruits before frost. When danger of frost is approaching the largest fruits may be picked and placed in a warm, dry room and they will keep for some time.

BLACK BEAUTY—Ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Improved Purple, fruits a little bit longer in shape and slightly darker. It is entirely free from spines around the Corolla, a dark, rich purplish-black color; very attractive. Splendid for early crops or very late planting for market or family use.

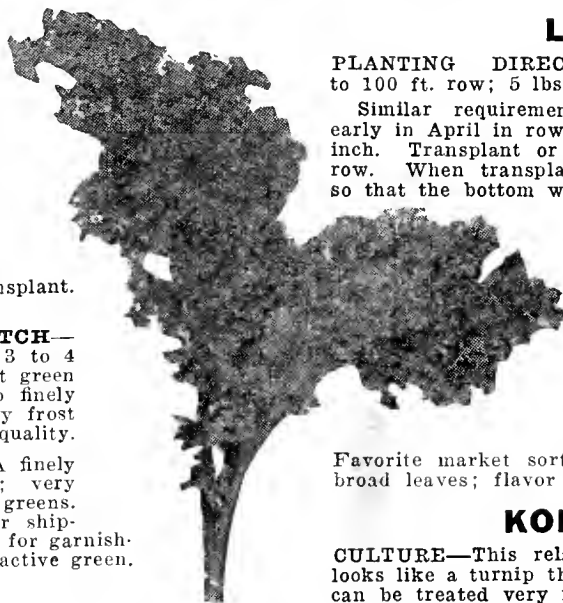
KALE

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 5,000 plants; 2 oz. for an acre.

Cultivation is similar to cabbage. Very hardy and used mostly during the winter. The leaves are best after touched by frost and may be left during winter. Sow in May in a rich, light soil, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart and thin to 2 inches in the row, or sow in boxes or frames and transplant. Cultivate often.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Grows sometimes to a height of 3 to 4 feet, bearing long plume-like, light green leaves which are deeply cut, also finely cut at edges. A moderately heavy frost improves rather than injures its quality.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH—A finely curled dwarf spreading variety; very hardy and used extensively for greens. Planted largely in the South for shipping; also used for the garden and for garnishing. Leaves are long and an attractive green.



Kale

HERBS

SORREL (LARGE LEAVED FRENCH)—The best garden variety, having large pale green leaves of fine quality. Sow in drills early in the spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in about two months and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

ROSEMARY—A hardy perennial. Used for flavoring meats and soups.

DILL—Its seeds are used for seasoning. Its largest use is for dill pickles.

LAVENDER—A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high.

SAVORY, SUMMER—A hardy aromatic herb 12 or 15 inches high, extensively used for seasoning, especially in dressings and soups.

THYME—An aromatic perennial herb eight or ten inches high, used principally for seasoning.

SAGE—One of the most extensively used herbs for seasoning.

ANISE—The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Used for seasoning.

LEEK

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One-third ounce to 100 ft. row; 5 lbs. to one acre.

Similar requirements as for Onions. Sow early in April in rows 1 ft. apart, covering one inch. Transplant or thin to 6 inches apart in row. When transplanting set the plants deep so that the bottom will be bleached.

AMERICAN FLAG—A large variety of mild flavor. Grows tall and thick and of fine white color. Always popular with market gardeners, commanding a ready sale.

LARGE MUSSELBURG (Carentan, or Scotch Champion) —

Favorite market sort of enormous size; large, broad leaves; flavor is very mild.

KOHL-RABI

CULTURE—This relative of the cabbage, that looks like a turnip that grew above the ground, can be treated very much as either cabbage or turnips. One ounce sows one hundred yards and four pounds plants the acre. Sow in 18 to 24-inch rows, thin to four inches apart and use for the table when small. Like the turnip,

we cannot expect good kohlrabi in the summer heat, but a planting made about August first north of the Ohio will give a crop for winter storage. Do not overlook the value of this plant as a stock food.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA FORCING—An extra early variety ready for table 75 to 80 days after planting. Has very few short leaves, and the bulbs are very sweet and tender when $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter.

HORSE RADISH

Grow it in your own garden and grate fresh. Plant the sets small end down in rows 2 feet apart, about 18 inches apart in the row. It does best in rich, loose soil set slanting and covered about two or three inches.



Leek

LETTUCE



PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 75 ft. row; 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

Lettuce requires a mellow, moist and rich soil for best results. For early crop sow in hotbed or boxes inside. Outdoor culture can be started as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Sow in rows 1½ ft. apart and thin to 3 inches between the plants in the row. Sow every 10 days. Water frequently. Head lettuce should stand 8 inches apart in the row.

LEAF VARIETIES

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—The best known and perhaps used more than any other variety of "leaf lettuce." Very early and hardy. Good either for outside or forcing under glass. Its growth is compact, and the leaves are thin, early and remarkably crisp and tender. Stands the summer heat well.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD (Seed White)—A large, clustering, non-heading lettuce, most excellent for the home garden and undoubtedly the most easily grown variety in cultivation. It is too tender, however, to stand shipping or handling on the market. The leaves are finely curled and crumpled, bright green tinged with brownish red and are very crisp, tender and sweet.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON (White seeded.) The variety most used for the early home garden.

GRAND RAPIDS—Perhaps the best variety for forcing. A splendid variety for garden purposes, somewhat similar to Black Seeded Simpson except that the leaves are more crimped and curled. Used extensively for garnishing. One of the most popular for home gardens.

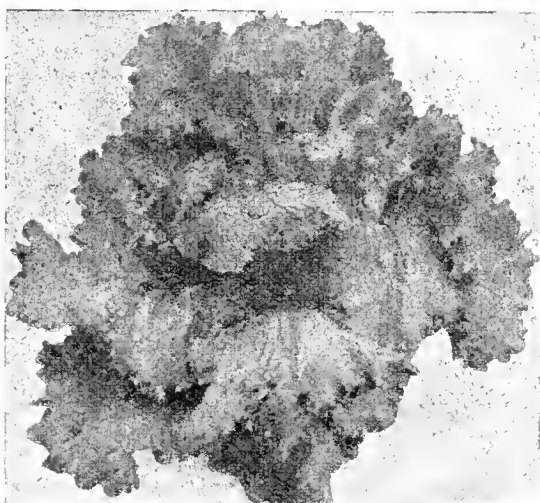
HEAD VARIETIES

ICEBURG—This is of the distinct crisp-head or cabbage-head type. It differs from all described above in having midribs which bend in, curving over the center, forming most tightly folded heads. One of the most delicious of the entire crisp-head class, becoming ready for use in from 80 to 85 days after sowing seeds.

BIG BOSTON—A very popular variety with market gardeners both in the North and South. Foliage is a very light green with ruffled edges, heads are large, compact, making



Big Boston Head Lettuce



Grand Rapids

them very good for shipping purposes.

ALL SEASONS—A large, solid-headed variety and well known for its fine cream-white color, making it very desirable for table use. Very tender, crisp and sweet.

MAY KING—Very hardy; can be planted very early in the spring-time. Matures early forming a large, solid head. Inner leaves are blanched to a creamy white, the outer ones are somewhat tinged with brown. Fine either for home or market use.

MUSTARD

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row.

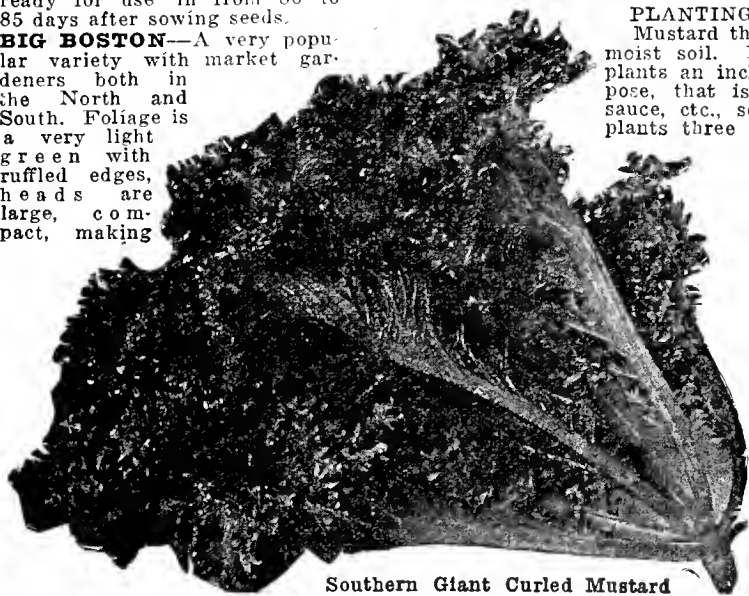
Mustard thrives best in a rich, quick, loose and naturally moist soil. For salad, sow in rows 1 foot apart with plants an inch or two apart in the row. For general purpose, that is when seed is required for pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow in rows one and one-half feet apart and plants three to four inches apart in the row. Cover the seed about one-half inch. Sow every ten days for succession.

Mustard is grown to quite a large extent in all parts of the country.

CHINESE BROAD LEAF—The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Plant is of very quick growth and fairly upright. This sort is preferred by many, as it is more easily prepared for the table than rougher leaved sorts.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Leaves large, light green with a tinge of yellow; much crumpled and frilled at edges. Used for flavoring salads, etc.

WHITE LONDON—Leaves are white and when young are used for salad. A very desirable variety for the home garden, as well as for market use.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

MUSKMELON

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

Muskmelons require a warm, sunny location. Sow in a rich, sandy loam in hills 4 to 6 ft. apart, about 10 seeds to a hill and thinning later, leaving the five strongest. Cover the seeds 1 inch, to assist in ripening the fruit remove any leaves which may prevent the sun from reaching the melons. S. F. means salmon fleshed.

BURREL GEM—Fruits average six inches in length and four and a half through. Flesh is red orange, very thick, fine grained and deliciously rich and spicy in flavor.

GOLDEN LAKE CHAMPLAIN—This very early maturing muskmelon produces almost round, medium sized fruits well netted, moderately ribbed, thick fleshed, sweet, and melting of golden yellow color. Vines are hardy, vigorous and very productive.

BANANA—A long, salmon fleshed variety of good flavor growing about fifteen inches long.

OSAGE—Perhaps the most popular red or salmon-fleshed variety in existence. Medium size, oval shape, skin very dark green and slightly netted. The flesh is a rich salmon color—very thick and meaty. Flavor excellent and sweet. Grows throughout the country and used extensively by market gardeners in many sections. Our seed is of carefully selected stock.

The Famous Rocky Ford Melon

HACKENSACK EXTRA EARLY—The Hackensack has long been the leading variety of cantaloupe melon grown in New Jersey for the eastern markets. This variety has all the features of the old sort, but is from eight to ten days earlier.

ROCKY FORD (Netted Gem)—A really famous variety, known throughout the country for its exceptionally good qualities. Melons are netted and ribbed, solid green flesh and very sweet. Our seed is of select stock.

HOODOO (S. F.)—Of fine quality and extensively planted by home gardeners. In size it is equal to Rocky Ford. Flesh very thick, salmon color; excellent shipper.

TIP TOP (S. F.)—Excellent variety, either for home garden or market use. Very hardy and of Tip Top quality. Fine flavor, has thick, salmon colored flesh, sweet and juicy. We have an excellent strain of seed.

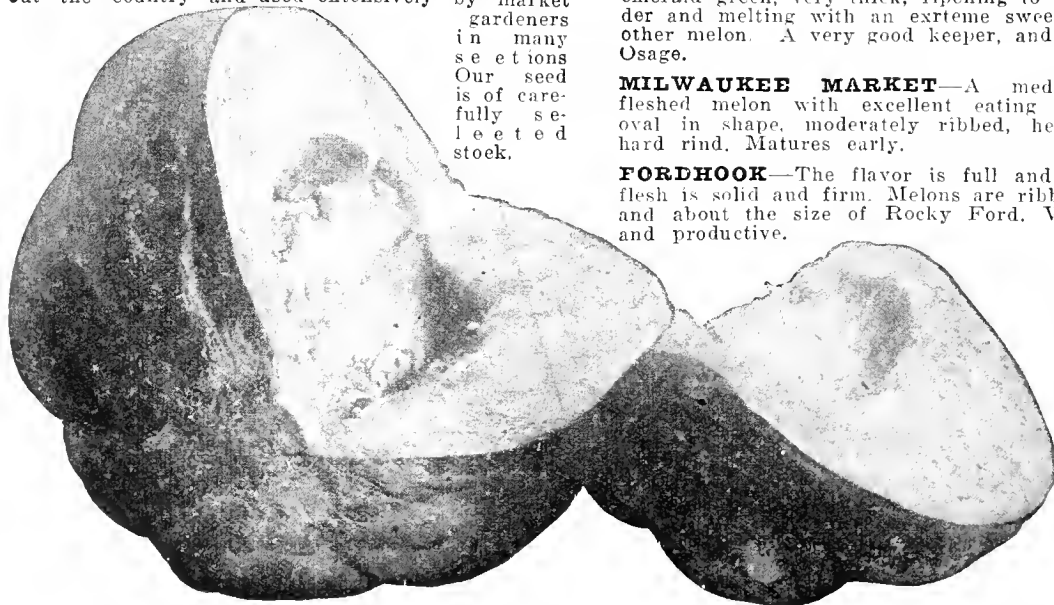
HONEY DEW—A new melon of the "Casaba" type. Fruit large and oval in form. About 10 inches long and 8 inches in diameter. Surface is smooth and hard, without ribbing or netting. Creamy white in color, turning to lemon tint when fully ripe. Flesh light

emerald green, very thick, ripening to the rind, very tender and melting with an extreme sweetness, found in no other melon. A very good keeper, and matures with the Osage.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—A medium large, pink fleshed melon with excellent eating qualities. Slightly oval in shape, moderately ribbed, heavily netted with hard rind. Matures early.

FORDHOOK—The flavor is full and delicious; orange flesh is solid and firm. Melons are ribbed, heavily netted and about the size of Rocky Ford. Vines are vigorous and productive.

HALE'S BEST—Very early. We have had ripe melons in 68 days in a season remarkable for coldness. Salmon flesh of exceptional thickness, the shape is oval, about 8x4½ inches, with heavy netting and fairly prominent ribs.



WATERMELON



Wonderful
Sugar, a
perfect melon
and a good
shipper

COLE'S EARLY—A very early variety and used extensively throughout the Northern States for this reason. Comparatively small melon, almost round, color light green with dark stripes. Flesh red, very juicy and sweet.

IRISH GREY—A new heat resistant grey melon; deep red flesh, hard and sweet, without hard center. The Irish Grey closely resembles Kleckley Sweet except the color. A good shipper and becoming a great favorite.

WONDERFUL SUGAR—Oblong in shape. A light green melon with ragged stripes on a darker green. Flesh deep red and very sweet. Does well in northern states and is a good shipper.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—This variety ripens early and is considered by many the sweetest, juiciest and most delicious of all. Specially fine for the home garden. The skin is dark green, faintly striped. Flesh bright red and peculiarly sweet, rich, crisp and of pleasing flavor.

HALBERT HONEY—A fine melon for the home garden. It is large, attractive, oblong in shape; rind dark green; flesh crimson; very sweet and tender. The vines grow quickly, and melons ripen even in the Northern states. It is not a good shipper, but is one of the sweetest melons yet introduced.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—

4 oz. to 100 hills; 4 lbs. per acre.

Watermelons require a long season and do better where planted in a loose, sandy loam and in a sunny exposure. It is advisable to mix some well-rotted manure in each hill. The hills should be 8 feet apart each way. Place a shovel full or two of rich, loose soil on each hill and plant 10 seeds in each. When the plants are up thin out and leave the five strongest. Fertilize often with liquid manure and remove any leaves shading the melons.

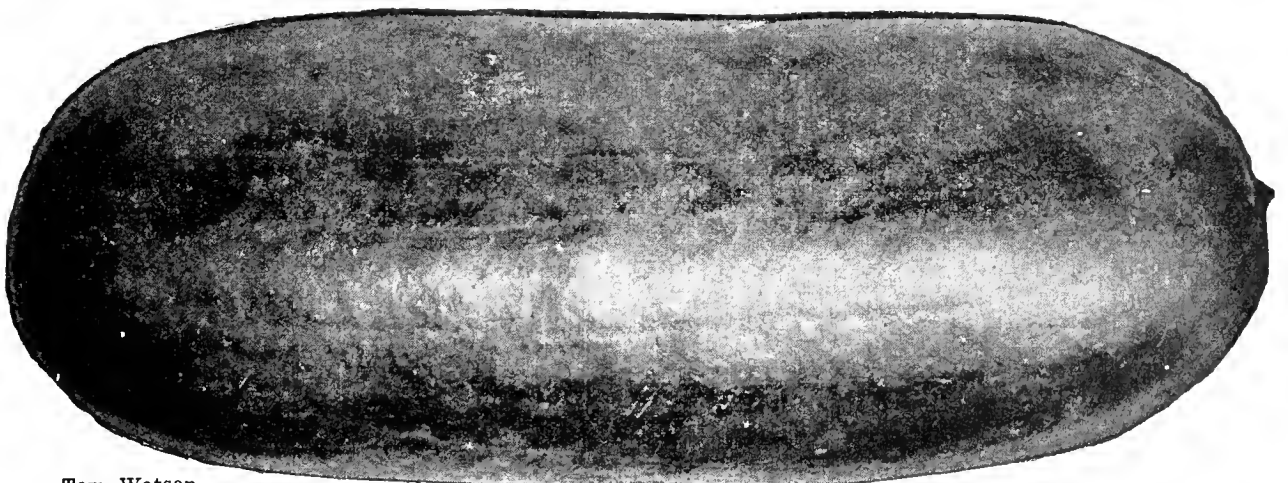
TOM WATSON—No melon ever introduced has sprung into popular favor so quickly as the Tom Watson. It is the watermelon of today and for the future, as it possesses all the fine qualities of a perfect variety, both as to its productiveness, quality and for transportation to distant markets without damage. Its size ranges from eighteen to twenty-four inches long by ten to twelve inches in diameter. Color dark green, deep red flesh, which extends close to the rind, free from core, crisp, melting and of finest flavor. It also commands the highest market prices.

STONE MOUNTAIN—A very large, medium dark green, round melon of excellent quality. Flesh highly colored, very solid with few seeds. Excellent for nearby markets.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—A variety which has gained great popularity throughout the entire country for its size and fine shipping qualities. Shape oblong, of

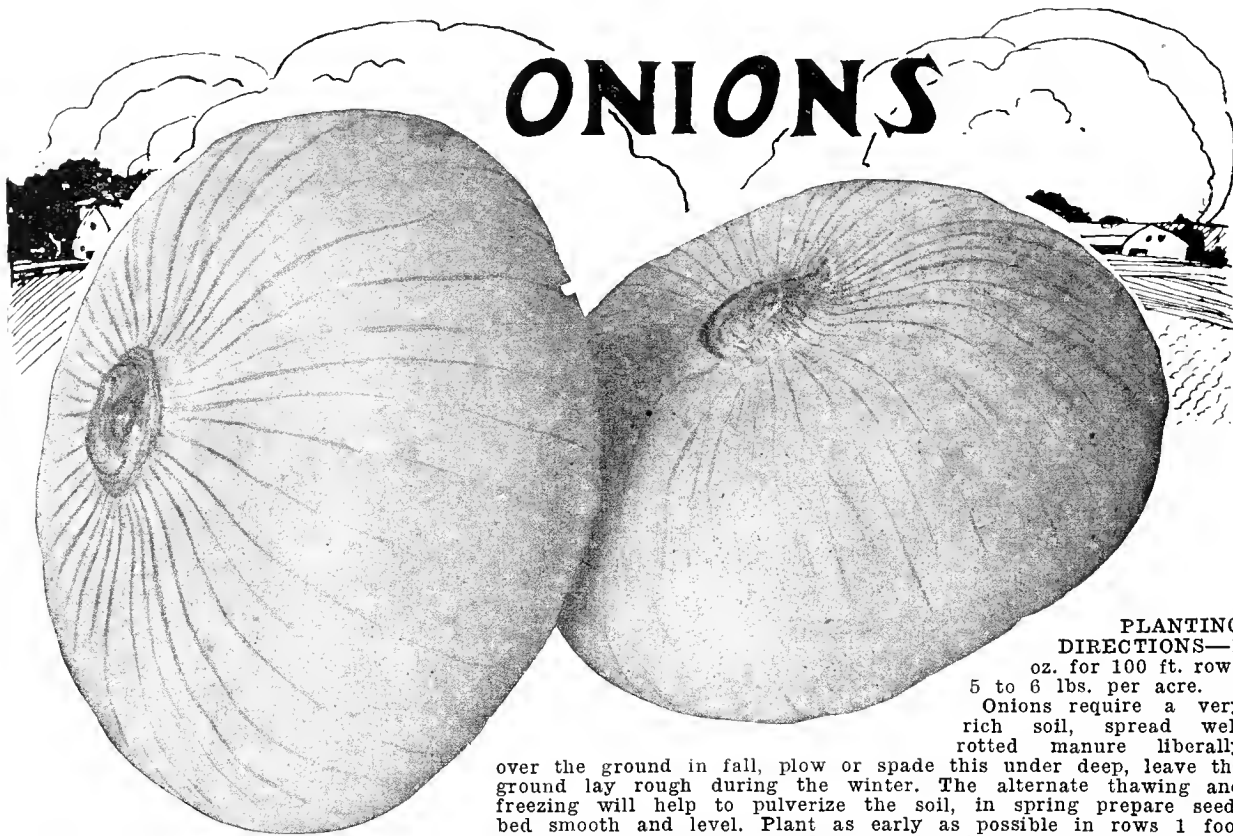
light green color and beautifully mottled and striped with a lighter green shade. Flesh scarlet, very solid, and both sweet and delicious, rind very thin.

SWEETHEART—A very early large-sized melon. Nearly round. Skin light mottled green with netted lines of a darker shade. Rind thin but tough, bears shipment well. Flesh deep, rich, red, crisp and melting. A good shipper.



Tom Watson

ONIONS



PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1

oz. for 100 ft. row;

5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Onions require a very rich soil, spread well rotted manure liberally

over the ground in fall, plow or spade this under deep, leave the ground lay rough during the winter. The alternate thawing and freezing will help to pulverize the soil, in spring prepare seed-bed smooth and level. Plant as early as possible in rows 1 foot apart and thin to 3-4 inch between the plants, cultivate often and keep onions free from weeds.

PRIZETAKER—Very large, fine grained and of mild delicate flavor. Skin is rich yellow but flesh is white. It is very hardy and is a fair winter keeper as it ripens up hard and firm.

RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH—A large well-shaped onion, weighing from one to three pounds; unusually mild but still retains its genuine onion flavor. Planted at the proper time and thoroughly cured it is a good keeper and will ship well. Must be thinned six to eight inches apart for large size.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—The most popular variety of Yellow Globe on the market. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Color an attractive yellow. Our strain of this seed is choice and has been carefully selected.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—One of the best of the Globe varieties. Large in size, fine in quality, bringing a ready sale anywhere. Color a silvery white. When sown thick they can be used for green or bunch onions. Our strain of this seed is of a fine quality.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—Similar in good qualities to Southport Yellow Globe. Fine shipper, being used extensively through

the South. A good yielder, and matures early. Color is a rich, dark red; thin, glossy skin.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A well known and standard variety; heavy cropper and excellent keeper; skin of light yellow, even color. Ripens early. The onions are firm, solid and keep well during the winter.

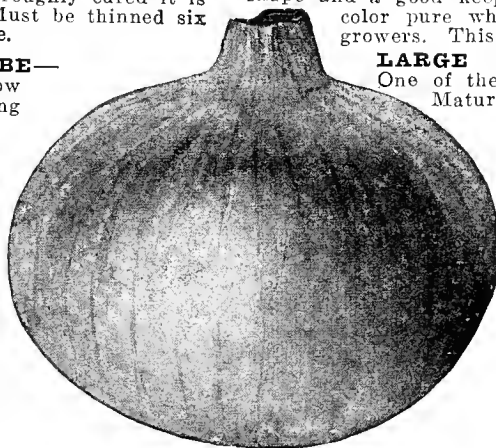
WHITE PORTUGAL—A very early variety, flat in shape and a good keeper. Can be used for pickling, color pure white; a favorite with onion sets growers. This seed is of selected strain.

LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD—One of the most popular winter varieties.

Matures late and makes very large onions. They are thick, though well flattened; the outer skin is a deep rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, tinted pink and nearly as mild as the lighter skinned sorts. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX

—This new variety is very popular with the onion growers of the South. An absolutely pure white onion of a beautiful wavy appearance. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure.



Southport White Globe

OKRA OR GUMBO

This is a highly esteemed vegetable throughout the entire country, being used in soups when young and tender, to which it imparts an aromatic flavor.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row. Requires a rich soil. Okra is a tropical plant and should be planted when all danger of frost is past, sow in rows 3 ft. apart and thin to 10 to 12 inches between plants in the row, the green pods are used in soups and stews and are very nourishing.

PERKINS MAMMOTH LONG POD—Large and attractive and produced in abundance.

WHITE VELVET—Distinct in appearance; the large pods are perfectly round, smooth, and attractive velvety white, of superior flavor and tenderness. Plant dwarf, of compact, branching growth; very prolific.

IMPROVED DWARF—A very early sort; pods short. Fine quality and very productive.



PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One pound to 125 foot row; one acre requires about 100 pounds.

Peas are safe to sow as early as the ground can be worked. They do well in cool weather. Select light, not too rich soil, or they will run to vine too much. Sow double rows, these to be $\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. between the double rows, and drop the peas every 3 inches and covering $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Like the Flowering Sweet Peas, the garden variety will produce better if 6-inch deep furrows are made, covering 1 inch at the time of sowing and filling in the furrows when the plants are nicely started.

SMOOTH VARIETIES

EXTRA EARLY—This excellent strain of smooth peas is one of the best ever offered. Equally as early as Alaska, the peas are much better in flavor. The vines are quite slender and of very quick growth.

ALASKA—A well known pea among canners and truckers for early use. Fine for home gardens; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; one of the earliest of the round varieties. Pods blunt at the ends. Peas green in color when ripe. A popular early variety.

WRINKLED VARIETIES

AMERICAN WONDER—A widely known and prolific variety, bearing well filled pods; matures early. We recommend this pea very highly for the home garden. Height about 12 inches.

LITTLE MARVEL—An early variety of English origin which has found great favor in America. It matures about the same time as "American Wonder." Grows about 15 inches high. Has dark green foliage and vines heavily set with pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length. Filled with 6 to 9 dark green peas of fine quality.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Somewhat larger than American Wonder, but matures a trifle later. Pods contain 6 to 8 large peas. Height 15 inches.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—Vines twenty-six to thirty inches tall with dark green foliage produce an abundance of light green, straight pods about two and a half inches long well filled with medium sized peas of excellent quality.

BOUNTIFUL—Resembling the Alaska in general habit of growth. Vine thirty-six inches, foliage gray green; pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, pointed, gray green in color. Fit for table use in fifty-five to fifty-seven days from planting.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—Large, edible pods. Height forty-two to forty-eight inches. Pods four to four and one-half inches long and one and one-eighth inches broad. Ready to use eighty days from planting.

LAXATONIAN—A first early pea of unexcelled value.



Extra Early Peas

It is not only early, but is of splendid quality and unusually productive. Although it is a dwarf sort, growing only 15 to 18 inches in height. It excels in yield and equals in size of pods the Gradus. The pods are deep bluish-green, pointed at the end, generally borne singly and measure 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The peas number 7 to 10 to the pod, are large size and of delicious flavor. The vines are vigorous in growth, deep green in color and require no support. We recommend this variety highly.

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY—A very early wrinkled pea. Pods are very large, being about 14 inches in length, uniformly well shaped, pointed, handsome and more attractive than the first early variety. The peas are large, of splendid quality and light green color, which they retain after cooking.

THOMAS LAXTON—This well-known variety is an early wrinkled pea of great merit. Vines have vigorous growth; hardy and productive, and of a dark green color. Pods are large and well filled with peas of excellent quality. One of the best sorts for home or market garden use. Height 4 feet.

TELEPHONE—A leader with market gardeners. Hardy and very productive. Pods often 4 to 5 inches long, well filled with a fine quality of peas; considered a main crop variety and one of the best for either home or market use. Height four feet.

WHITE MARROWFAT—Vines hardy, strong, vigorous and bearing broad thick leathery pods near the top of the vine, and containing peas of a fair quality. Excellent for second early.

MCLEANS LITTLE GEM—Strong and vigorous in growth; vines eighteen to twenty-four inches in height, dark foliage bearing pods singly on both sides of the stalk beginning near the ground. Pods are almost straight, peas, medium in size, excellent in quality. Ready to pick in sixty days.

STRATEGEM—A magnificent medium early pea. The vigorous, healthy vines grow about 20 inches high and are very productive of beautiful dark green pods about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, broad, pointed filled with large green wrinkled peas of excellent quality.

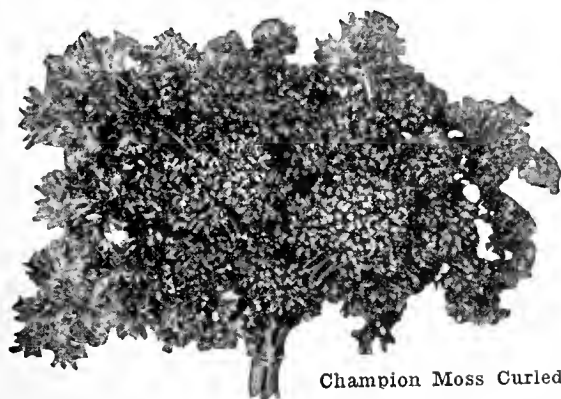
PARSLEY

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 150 ft. row; 5 lbs. to acre.

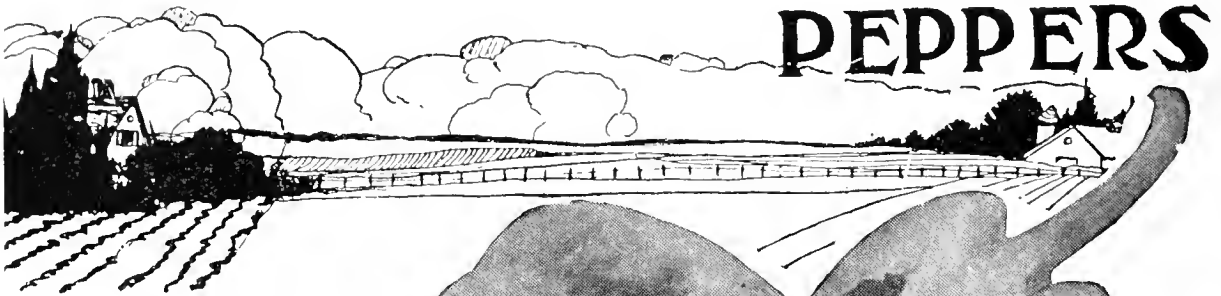
Parsley will do well in any garden soil but thrives best in a rich, mellow loam. The seed germinates slow and it is well to soak the seed in warm water before seeding. Sow either in boxes or under glass and transplant to open ground in rows 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart and 4 to 6 inches between plants in the row. In fall take up a few plants and keep in boxes inside.

HAMBURG OR TURNIP-ROOTED—This variety is grown principally for its roots; highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Leaves very large, very tender, dark green, crinkly and curled. Can be used either for out-of-doors or greenhouse culture.



Champion Moss Curled



PEPPERS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One oz. to 1,500 plants.

Grow best in garden loam and sunny exposure. Sow in boxes or under glass 6 weeks before planting out. When all danger of frost is past, transplant in rows 2½ ft. apart and 2 ft. between plants. Cultivate often in dry weather.

CHINESE GIANT—Without doubt one of the very best and largest Mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful, rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor, all lead us to speak of it in words of commendation.

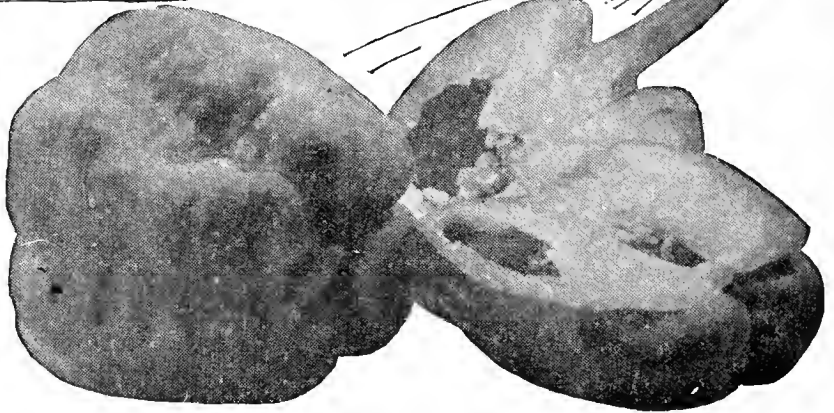
PIMENTO OR PERFECTION—This is the sweetest pepper grown, as it does not contain the slightest trace of fieryness. The plants are extremely productive, and peppers are medium in size and of a shape which is desirable for filling, and when prepared in this manner they are delicious. It may be used in preparing salads and for flavoring, in which case it will add a fresh and delightful flavor. The flesh is quite thick and the pepper may be scalded for peeling the skin off. When fully ripe the peppers are of a brilliant red color and very attractive.

BELL OR BULL NOSE—The plants are vigorous, about two feet high, compact and very productive, ripening their crop uniformly and early. The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangoes or in stuffed peppers. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe.

RUBY KING—A large sort, 4½ to 6 inches long, and 3½ to 4 inches thick. Color a ruby red at maturity; excellent quality. Among the best sorts for pickling. Used for stuffing.

LONG RED CAYENNE—The well known favorite hot pepper, fruits conical-shaped 3 to 4 inches long of bright red color, and are borne in great profusion. Very prolific for so large a pepper. Matures in about 125 days.

CALIFORNIA WONDER—As large as Chinese Giant but much earlier and of the best quality. Heaviest meat, an excellent shipper and rapidly replacing other varieties of this type of pepper.



Ruby King Peppers

WORLD BEATER—Fruits four lobed, five inches long by three and one half inches in diameter; flesh very thick and mild, exceedingly productive and a good shipper.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Very large fruits; rich golden yellow color; early.

SMALL OR SHORT CAYENNE—Same as Long Cayenne except in size; quarter inch in diameter, one to one and a half inches long.

PEANUTS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—15 lbs. per acre.

Plant early in spring in rows 3 feet apart, placing the nuts 8 to 12 in. apart in the row, cultivate often, if started early, peanuts can be grown successfully in the central states. Include some in your order as a trial.

RED SPANISH—Very popular variety and especially noted for its sweetness and fine flavor. Is somewhat smaller than Virginia.

VIRGINIA—This is the common large peanut grown in the South. Very profitable variety to grow and easily cultivated; very erect. It has the largest pods and more kernels with fewer imperfect pods than any variety. The vines make valuable forage for stock.

PUMPKINS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. to acre.

Where corn will grow well, Pumpkins will grow. If planted among corn drop 3 to 4 seeds every second or third hill, if planted alone sow in hills 8 feet apart each way, 8 to 10 seeds to a hill, thin to the five strongest.

WINTER LUXURY—A fine variety for cooking. 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Color golden yellow, which shows a faint netting over the entire surface, not unlike that found on a russet apple. A very good keeper for winter use.

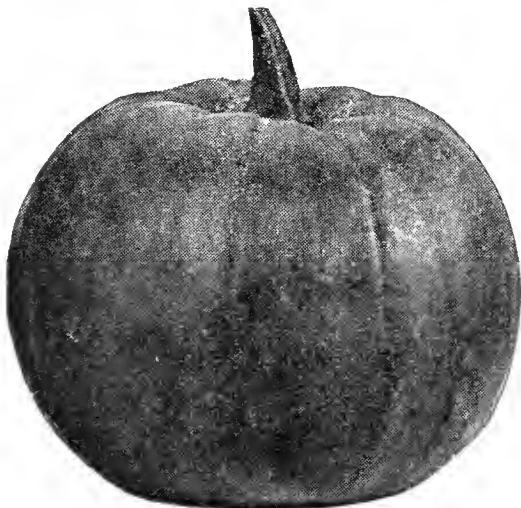
MAMMOTH PRIZE—Is unusually productive and of exceptionally fine quality and flavor. Very extensively grown. A favorite variety with canners and home growers.

SUGAR OR PIE—A rather small but handsome variety. Shape round, skin deep orange colored; flesh fine grained; sweet flavored. Superior in every way for pies.

CUSHAW—A popular crookneck variety with a hard, creamy white shell. An excellent table variety, having much the same quality as the squash. It grows to a good size and is productive. Used for stock feeding also.

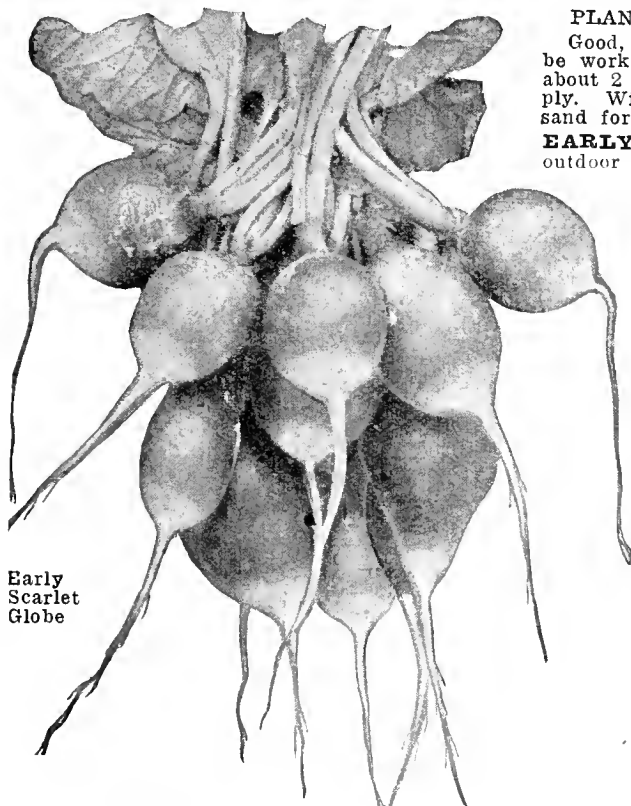
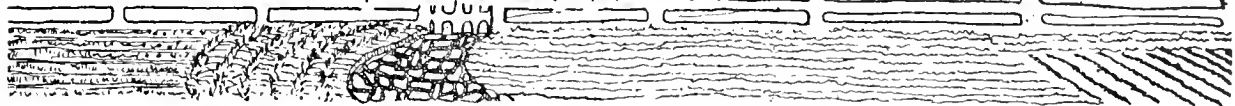
CONNECTICUT FIELD—Probably the most popular corn-field pumpkin grown, for stock purposes. Suitable also for table use, and in pies.

JAPANESE PIE—Fruits are medium size and nearly round, flesh yellow, smooth and covered with fine netting; fine flavor and good keeper.



Mammoth Prize Pumpkin

RADISHES



Early
Scarlet
Globe

CINCINNATI MARKET—Tops are small and may stand very close in the row.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 150 ft. row.

Good, rich, sandy loam is best. Sow as early as ground can be worked in spring in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and thin to about 2 inches apart. Sow every 10 days for a continuous supply. Winter radishes are sown in August and can be packed in sand for winter use.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—This is a splendid variety for outdoor planting or for hotbed or green house. We consider it the best of the round scarlet sorts. Matures very early with a small growth of tops; solid, very uniform in shape, color bright scarlet. Crisp and tender.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP—A turnip-shaped white radish. Its color is pure white, almost crystal, so clear and transparent. Its quality is excellent. It is of a turnip shape, has a short top, is very rapid growing.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED—A favorite with market gardeners for outdoor planting, also for home garden; matures very early; turnip shaped; scarlet in color, with distinct white tip.

ICICLE—A fine white radish about 5 inches in length and quite slender. This is one of the very best of the summer radishes. Skin is smooth and thin.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick-growing, olive-shaped radish, about 1½ inches long. Color a beautiful deep rose scarlet, except for a little clear white at the blunt end. Fine for home garden use.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Matures in 25 days from sowing, root 6 inches long.

SPARKLER WHITE TIPPED—Globe shaped. The roots even when fully developed are solid, crisp and sweet. Colors are vivid and attractive; rich scarlet with white tip. Fine for forcing as well as open ground culture.

LADY FINGER—An excellent white variety with long, very smooth roots which are crisp and tender. An excellent mid-season sort.

WHITE STRASBURG—Large, showy, half long white sort. Grows rapidly, sometimes producing a crop in six weeks.

FALL OR WINTER RADISHES

LONG BLACK SPANISH—The most popular winter radish. Roots almost black, long and slightly wrinkled. Flesh is white.

WHITE CHINESE or CELESTIAL WINTER—This largest Winter Radish develops roots averaging 6 to 9 inches long by 2½ to 3 inches in diameter.

PARSNIPS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 3 lbs. to acre.

Requires a deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow early in spring in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Cover seeds, three-fourths inch. Seeds germinate slow. Parsnips are hardy and can be kept outside all winter.

HOLLOW CROWN—An excellent variety. The roots are long, smooth, with a deep hollow crown, tender and sweet; a heavy yielder; cooks evenly to the center which is tender and soft like the outside portions.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY—A fine half long variety, with smooth roots; fine quality; recommended highly for home garden and market use.

MAGNUM BONUM—A very productive variety; handsome, long, superior quality; a favorite for market.

TURNIPS

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—One ounce to 150 foot row; one pound to an acre.

Turnips do well in a rich, sandy soil. Sow as early as the ground can be worked in spring in rows 15 inches apart and thin to 6 to 8 inches in row. Turnips need plenty of moisture and can be planted every two weeks or so up to late in August.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Popular in shape; good size and very attractive in appearance. The roots are reddish purple above the ground and white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. One of the best for home and market. A fine keeper.

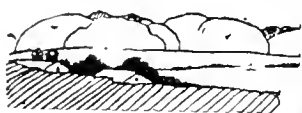
EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Similar to the above, except that the color is pure white. Flesh clear white; mild, sweet and tender.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—A popular variety for table use. Roots are flat, of medium size. Purple or dark red above ground, and white below. Delicious flavor.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—An early variety, with small strap leaved tops; shape is flat, color is white with purple top. Flesh pure white, of excellent quality.



Hollow Crown Parsnips



SQUASHES



SQUASH

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. for 50 hills. About 4 pounds to an acre.

Squash does best in a good, rich soil. Sow in hills 4 to 5 feet apart for summer squash. Sow 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, thinning to the five strongest plants. Winter varieties need 6 to 8 feet between hills.

BLUE HUBBARD—Hard shell light bluish green in color. Flesh thick, fine grained and very fine flavored.

FORDHOOK—Vines are strong and very productive. Fruits are oblong in form, 8 to 10 inches in length, slightly ridged; smooth, thin, yellowish skin; flesh very thick and of a light straw color.

DELICIOUS—Closely follows the original Hubbard in color, size and weight. It surpasses every variety in thickness of flesh; rich orange in color; wonderful quality.

WHITE BUSH—An early round, flat squash; color clear white; handsomely scalloped; sometimes called "Patty-Pan." Is one of the best early summer squashes.

SUMMER CROCKNECK—A well-known summer variety. It has a warted shell of bright yellow; excellent quality.

HUBBARD—An old favorite; shell a very dark green, smooth and exceedingly hard. Flesh deep orange color and very thick; splendid for baking or pies.

BOSTON MARROW—A very productive fall or winter variety of medium size, oval shape and thin skin, used largely for canning and for pies. Fruits are bright orange color with a light shading of cream.

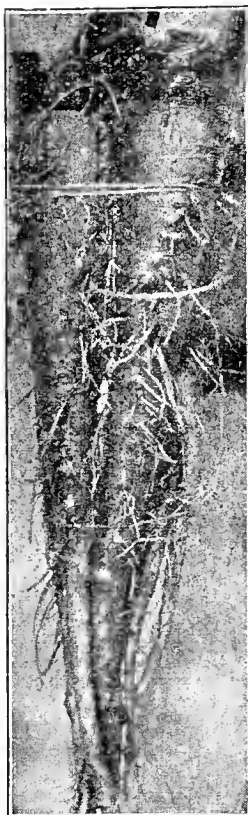
SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

This wide-known plant is very often called "Oyster Plant," and is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables, possessing a distinct oyster flavor when cooked. Roots can remain outside all winter and dug up whenever they are wanted. Looks somewhat like Parsnips and the culture is practically the same. Used largely for soup.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row: 8 pounds to the acre.

Requires a long season and a deep, rich soil. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart and thin to 6 inches between plants in row. Cover seed three-fourths inch. Salsify is hardy and will stand severe freezing without injury. Prepared and handled the same as parsnip.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This variety is large and strong, growing with long, smooth, white tapering roots and is less liable to branch than other sorts. Fine for the home garden.



Salsify

SPINACH

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

Requires a very rich, loose, moist soil. Spade or plow under well rotted manure should be 12 to 18 inches apart and thin in the fall. For spring culture the rows to about six inches between plants. Spinach can be sown in the fall for early spring use. Cover seed-bed with straw, leaves etc.

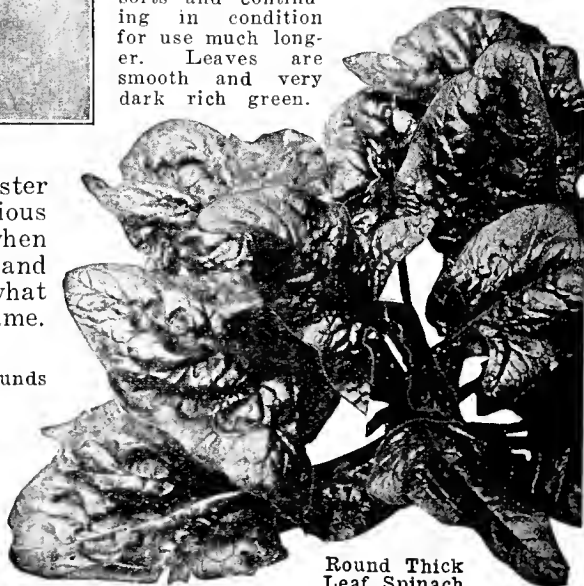
VICTORIA—A popular variety with large dark green and very thick leaves of fine quality; usually blunt or rounded at the ends. About as early as any and remaining fit for use a long time.

ROUND THICK LEAF—A rapid grower, forming a cluster of slightly crimped dark leaves of good quality; perhaps the most popular variety of Spinach grown.

PRICKLY OR WINTER—Similar to Long Standing. Seed is prickly; forms a very large plant, which is hardy. A trifle later in maturity than the round seeded sorts. Can be planted either in fall or spring.

SAVOY LEAVED BLOOMSDALE—The earliest and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plants upright with narrow pointed leaves, which are curled like those of savoy cabbage. It grows quickly to a suitable size for use, but soon runs to seed.

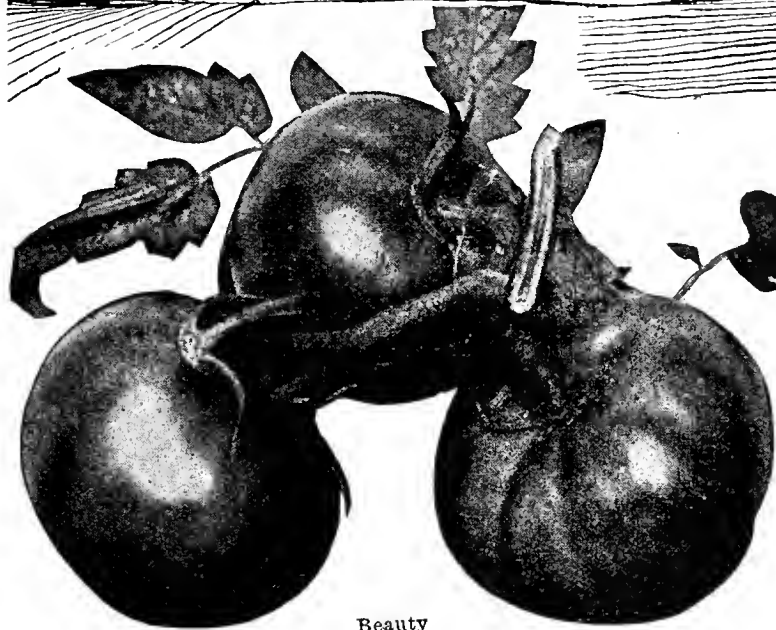
LONG STANDING—An improved, round seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of other sorts and continuing in condition for use much longer. Leaves are smooth and very dark rich green.



Round Thick Leaf Spinach



TOMATOES



Beauty

RED HEAD — This fine, large bright red variety is as early as Chalk's Early Jewel and is very productive. Fruit almost globe shaped, very solid.

OXHEART — While not a heavy yielder, its attractiveness makes up for that. The skin is rose tinged purple. It is almost seedless, large, solid, sweet and delicious.

JOHN BAER — An early red tomato, similar to Chalk's Early Jewel; very productive.

BONNY BEST — A very early sort. Attractive in shape and color. The flesh, as compared with other early sorts, is very solid. Vines are vigorous and very productive. Color deep scarlet. Excellent either for home garden or market.

MARGLOBE — Nail rust resistant. A wonderful new variety which is resistant to nail-head rust and fusarium wilt. Ripens 10 to 12 days later than Earliana; large, perfect globe-shaped fruits of a beautiful scarlet color. Its spreading habit of growth enables it to bear in great abundance.

EARLIANA — This is the earliest smooth, bright red tomato of good size now in cultivation — nearly equal in size and quality to the best later kinds. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender open branches that are of moderate growth, and well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen very early in the season.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL — This famous early variety originated with a market gardener near Norristown, Pa., who is noted for the fine selection of almost every crop he grows; it is a remarkable variety which follows the Earliana in ripening, more solid and of finer form. Color bright scarlet, and a very desirable variety for either market or private garden.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS — 1 oz. for about 2,000 plants.

Sow inside in boxes or in hotbed where the temperature is about 65 degrees. Transplant when 3 inches high to 3x3 inches each way. Transplanting will make an abundance of fibrous roots and also stocky plants. Plant outdoors when all danger of frost is past in rows 4 ft. apart and 3 ft. apart in row. Sunny exposure and fairly rich soil is best. Trim off part of foliage to expose tomatoes to the sun.

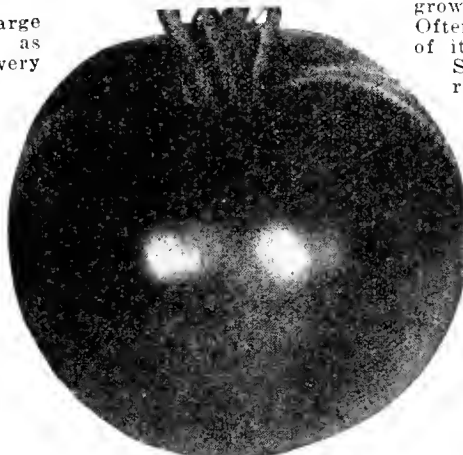
GOLDEN QUEEN — The best yellow tomato, the handsome fruits are of good size and very smooth, solid, and meaty, and of mild flavor. On account of being a bright yellow color it makes an attractive dish when served together with red fruited tomatoes. Is medium early in ripening and a prolific bearer, beginning to ripen in 95 to 100 days.

PONDEROSA — Vines are of strong growth, producing large clusters of fruit. Often called "Beef Steak" on account of its large size and thick, solid flesh.

Seed cells are small. Color a dark red, somewhat purple. Fruits weighing one pound or more are not uncommon. Fine for slicing.

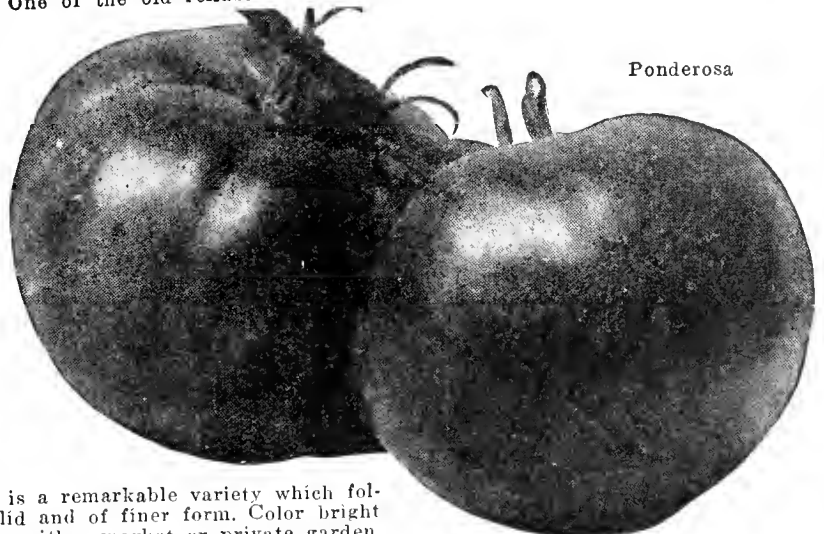
NEW STONE — The Stone is always of good size, deep through from stem to blossom end and very firm. Skin is bright scarlet, perfectly smooth, and strong enough to stand shipping and long distance hauling to perfection. The flesh is very solid and of finest flavor. Seed cells are small and few. A popular canning tomato.

EARLY DETROIT — Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round and nearly globe shaped. Firm flesh, purplish pink skin; excellent flavor. Splendid second early variety.



Dwarf Stone

One of the old reliable varieties



Ponderosa



Blame no one but yourself if the next spring and summer finds you without a very representative display of beautiful flowers. Send that order today.

Flowers are so inexpensive, and so easy to have, that they are not generally appreciated in proportion to what they do to make a place comfortable and beautiful. Even one or two sorts near a house, the small ones in beds and the larger plants standing alone, will do wonders toward lighting the place up and making it more homelike and habitable. And a larger collection properly grouped and arranged over a lawn or garden will make of almost any place a beautiful home and at the same time increase the commercial value of the property.

ACROCLINIUM—A pretty everlasting, bearing graceful, daisy-like flower, pretty bright rose, pink and white, which when cut in the bud stage can be dried and used for winter bouquets. Grows about two feet tall.

AGERATUM—A very free flowering plant from Mexico. They grow 18 to 24 inches tall and produce a profusion of blue and white flowers during the hot dry summer months. They make fine house plants in pots during winter time.

AGROSTEMMA (The Rose of Heaven)—A remarkably pretty annual, hardy; flowers like rose shaded white. Sow as you would radishes at different intervals, and a continuous supply of lovely cut flowers can be had all summer.

ANCHUSA (Summer Forget-me-not)—2 feet. A hardy annual, branching freely and bearing a profusion of the most lovely flowers similar in all respects to the Forget-me-not, though the flowers are much larger and of finer color. Blooms early and continues all summer.

ANTIRRHINUM or **SNAP-DRAGON**—This flower is next to the sweet peas in popularity. Flowers of the most brilliant colors, which remain in bloom from early in July until frost. Seeds may be sown in a sunny situation the first part of May. If real early blossoms are desired they may be started in a box or hot bed and set out when danger of frost is past.

—The Giant Tall Mixed—A tall growing variety, about 3 feet high. It is very desirable for cutting, and is also used extensively for bedding and borders.

ANTIRRHINUM or **SNAP-DRAGON**—Half Dwarf Mixed—Flowers are equal in size and have the same variety of colors as those of the tall varieties. They are of a compact habit of growth, which makes them better suited for bedding purposes. Plants about 18 inches high.

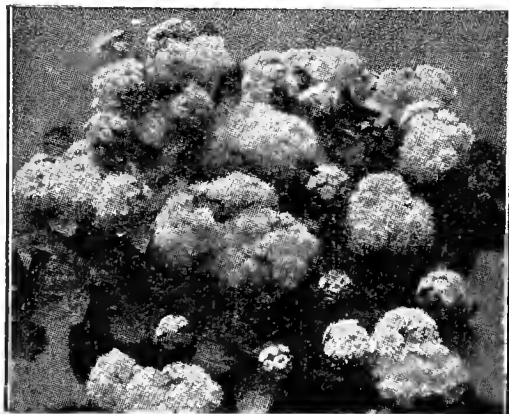
GENERAL CULTURE DIRECTIONS—The well-known annual flowers, such as Sweet Alyssum, Callopsis, Calendula, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, etc., sow where they are intended to flower, either in lines or beds, covering not over four times their size, and firming the soil over them. For those which should be started indoors, such as Heliotrope, Celopsia, Lobelia, Salvia, Vinca, Verbena, etc., the best plan is to sow in boxes, covering about one-eighth of an inch and pressing firmly; cover with a pane of glass and keep in a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees. Water carefully as needed. Transplant into boxes, an inch apart each way, or put into small pots until time to plant out. They should have an abundance of air.

AQUILEGIA or **COL-UMBINE**—The plants grow to a height of two feet or more, producing beautiful spurred flowers. They are among our most popular hardy perennials.

AMARANTHUS (Cladatus — "Love Lies Bleeding") — Annuals of brilliant foliage growing from 3 to 4 feet high. May be used as borders for all plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive in a hot, sunny location if the soil is not too rich.

The flowers are a blood red in color.

ALYSSUM (Little Gem)—Little plants of dwarf, compact habit, about four inches high. Blooms continuously from early spring until late in the fall. Used extensively for borders, and also hanging baskets. Flowers are a pure white.

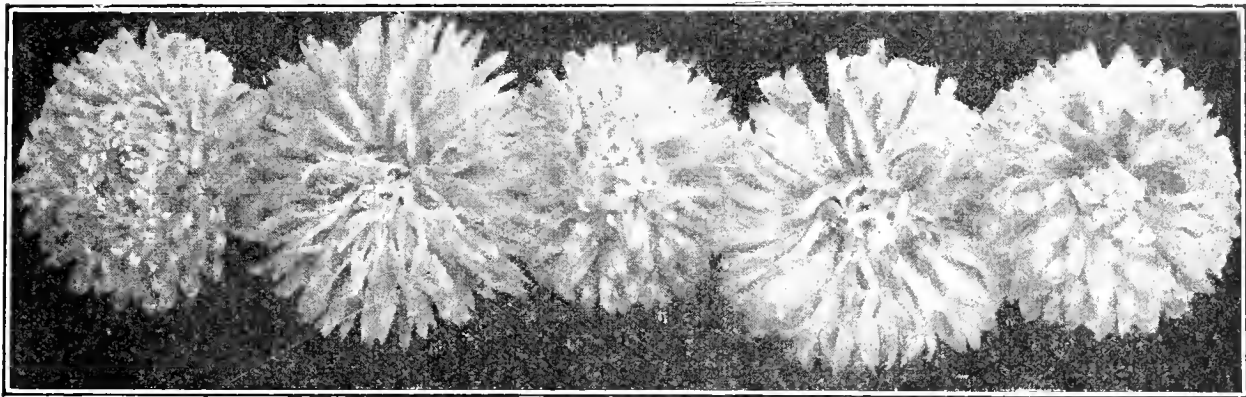


Ageratum

ASTERS—For early blossoms sow in boxes or hot bed in April and transplant as soon as danger from frost is past. Asters thrive in any good soil, but by cultivating frequently one can produce immense flowers measuring six inches across. Plant eight or nine inches apart.

—American Beauty—A late flowering strain coming into bloom about September.

—Giant Comet—Grows like a Chrysanthemum. It grows about two feet high and blooms very early. I offer five fine colors: Lavender, pink, white, purple, scarlet and blue; also mixed.



Assorted Asters

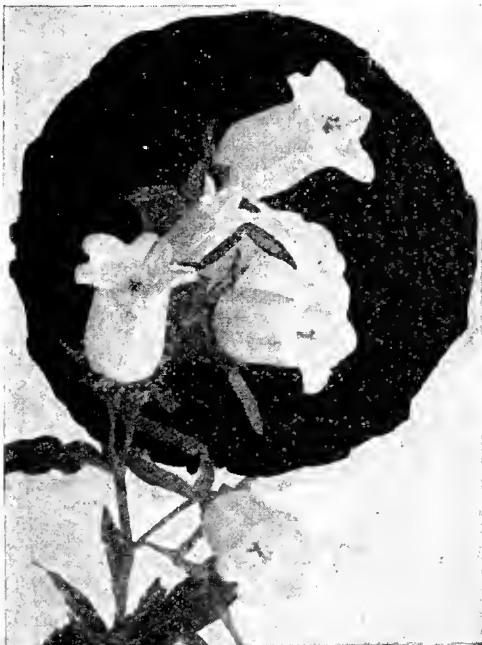
ASTERS—

- Queen of the Market—Probably the earliest of all the Asters. It is a low branching, free blooming aster and very popular. White, rose, scarlet, purple, blue, lavender, shell pink. Also mixed.
- Peony Flowered—A beautiful aster the shape of a peony flower. Sold only in mixed colors.
- Miss Roosevelt—A yellow aster turning to flesh color.
- Peerless Pink—A rich shell pink, late branching variety.
- Ostrich Feather—An aster that resembles Ostrich plumes. Very showy and fine for cut flowers. Sold only in mixed colors.
- Giant Branching—A popular late branching aster. Very fine. White, pink, lavender, purple, blue, scarlet; also mixed.
- Early Flowering—Very fine strain of early blooming Asters. You will like this variety. White, pink, rose, lavender, blue, red.

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER—No garden is complete without the Balsam or Lady Slipper. What its erect stem and brilliant double flowers clustered closely about it, gives the appearance of one solid mass of color. It is easily grown and blossoms profusely. Seed can be sown out of doors in May or started indoors in April and plants set out when danger of frost is over. Set the plants 18 inches apart.

BALLOON VINE—A free flowering vine reaching 10 to 15 feet bearing clusters of bloom and numbers of large, round inflated seed-buds resembling miniature balloons.

BELLIS (English Daisy)—A favorite perennial plant, which will stand the winter if given the protection of a few leaves or litter; in bloom from early Spring until well on in the Summer. Easily raised from seed; usually sown in August, but can be sown in Spring.



Campanula



Calliopsis



BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)—A free-flowering annual, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers, suitable for edging, small beds or pot culture.

BUTTERFLY RUNNER—A new variety of Scarlet Runner Beans. A great favorite as an ornamental climber. Pink and white blossoms.

CACALIA—Each flower is a miniature paint brush of orange scarlet produced on long wiry stems which make it an excellent cut flower. Grows about 2 feet.

CALENDULA OR POT MARIGOLD—One of the most beautiful and popular garden annuals. Will thrive in any good garden soil. They produce a fine effect in beds and mixed borders and are also valuable for pot culture. They vary in color from the lightest shade of yellow to the darkest orange. One foot high.

CANARY BIRD VINE—A dainty vine with beautiful cut leaves and delicate flowers of a clear yellow, somewhat resembling a canary with expanded wings.

CALLIOPSIS—Quick growing annuals with brilliant flowers and fern-like leaves. Sow them where they are to bloom and thin out to six inches apart. For a solid compact border they may be planted closer. If cut occasionally they will bloom all spring.

CAMPANULA or CANTERBURY BELLS (Perennials)—Large, bell-shaped flowers, of exquisite colors—blue, pink and white. They are very ornamental plants with perfect masses of bloom, often bearing 100 to 200 blossoms on one spike. Sow seed in the open ground, cover lightly and thin plants to stand 12 inches apart.

CANDYTUFT—The Candytuft is a popular flower for cutting. Seed sown in the autumn produces flowers early in the spring. Seed sown in April will produce flowers in June. Successive plantings may be made and thus furnish cut flowers during the entire summer. They are easily cultivated and look best in beds or masses. Mixture of all varieties and colors.

CARNATION (Marguerite)—Finest double mixed. Beautiful long-stemmed flowers, sweetscented and of a large size. If given a slight protection they will live through the winter and begin blossoming early in the spring and continue blossoming throughout the summer. Mixed colors.

CENTURIA (Bachelors Button)—One of the hardy, old fashioned flowers. One planting is usually sufficient as they re-seed themselves and come up year after year. Cyanus, double mixed, all colors, including rose, blue and white.

CELOSIA OR COCKSCOMB—Plants produce bright red combs which can be cut and dried for winter use. Its bright color will attract attention anywhere. Seed may be started in boxes or sown out of doors in May. Thrives best in rather light soil.

CLARKIA—A hardy annual growing about two feet tall. The branches are covered with bright colored flowers resembling miniature double hollyhocks.

COSMOS—One of the notable fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. We offer only the choice, large-flowering strains. To make sure of flowering early, Cosmos should be started indoors and transplanted into dry, sandy, or poor soil, in a sunny situation.

—Early Flowering—Seed started early in the house or frame, will produce flowers a month earlier than Mammoth Perfection.

—Mammoth Perfection—Large flowers on long stems, lasting until frost.

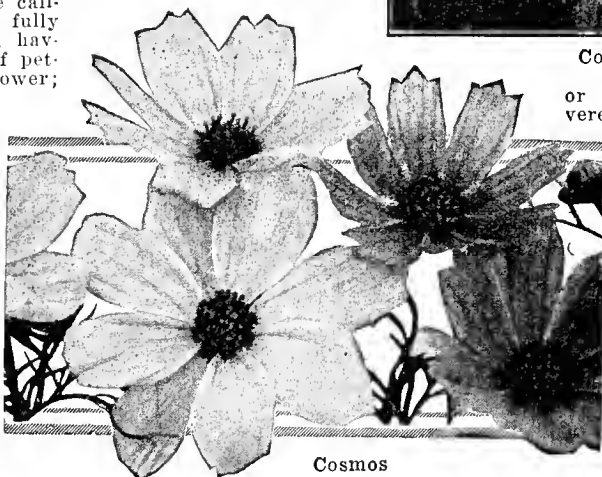
—New Double Varieties—These called double crested are not fully double, but are double crested, having double centers and a row of petals around the base of the flower; very effective.

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM—Plants are of upright growth, producing abundance of white and yellow flowers. Excellent for cutting. Coromarium, double mixed.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (Scarlet Woolflower)—The most showy garden flower in cultivation. Plants grow two to six feet high and throw out scores of branches, bearing beautiful, ball-shaped flower heads resembling balls of scarlet wool. The flowers bloom profusely throughout the summer and fall and retain their beauty and col-



Cockscomb



Cosmos

or until destroyed by severe frost. Flowers when cut in a fresh state and carefully dried will keep their shape and color for a considerable length of time. Start seed if convenient in a box or hot bed about four weeks before time to transplant to the garden.

CLEOME—(Giant Spider Plant)—A tall showy garden annual producing curious heads of flowers of bright rose color, of

easy cultivation, blooms until late. Is also a good bee plant.

CYPRESS VINE—A slender climber of quick growth, having small finely divided dark green foliage. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms and is very desirable for ornamental trellises or wire supports.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—One of the most popular perennials producing spires of blossom three to five feet high. White, pink, rose and mottled flowers.

GLAUCIUM (Horned Poppy)—Showy, hardy perennial, with large, poppy-like flowers and glaucous-blue foliage; of easiest culture. Two feet. Tricolor.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)—A dwarf sunflower growing about 3 feet tall. Make a rich showing when grouped in mixed flower borders.

CENTAUREAS—Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflowers, Sweet Sultans, etc. They are perfectly hardy, will grow almost anywhere, and are in demand as cut flowers.

CORNFLOWERS (Centaurea Cyanus)—These are also known as Bachelor's Button, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Bluet. Attractive Flowers of easiest culture. Sow early in spring in the beds where they are to bloom.

ROYAL SWEET SULTANS (Centaurea Imperialis)—The beautiful sweet-scented, artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best to sow very early in the spring.



Chinese Woolflower



Shasta Daisy

A very popular flower and used with effect in group and border planting.

DAISY (Shasta)—Hardy perennial, producing flowers of a pure white, often measuring 5 inches across. Long stemmed. Excellent as a cut flower. They make a showy hedge as they are covered with flowers from early fall until hard frost.

DAHLIAS—It is not generally realized that most beautiful Dahlias may be grown and flowered in late Summer and Autumn from Spring sown seed. Many of them, differing from any of the named varieties on the market, and some from seed are equally beautiful, the production of novel forms and combinations of colorings being most interesting.

- Single Giant Perfection—This variety produces flowers of immense size of the most bewildering variety of color.
- Double Large Flowering—Double show and fancy sorts.
- Double Cactus Flowered Mixed—Many colors, twisted and curled petals.

DATURA (Angels Trumpet)—A vigorous growing plant producing immense flowers ranging in color from white to pure yellow. They are well suited for borders or for specimen plants on the lawn, or for the center of ornamental beds.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)—A rapid growing annual, flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented.

DELPHINIUM OR HARDY LARKSPURS—Perennial Larkspurs may be planted as soon as the spring has opened. The ground should be carefully prepared, although mature should not come in contact with the roots otherwise the grubs are apt to destroy the plants. The stalks are very tender and should be staked when they are about three feet tall. After the Larkspurs are through blooming they may be cut close to the ground and a second and third crop of flowers will succeed. Each time the plants are cut a little bone meal should be dug around them.

DELPHINIUM (Gold Medal Hybrids)—A superior strain of mixed hybrids. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes over 2 feet long.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS—A very popular flower producing a great variety of brilliant colored flowers. They grow about a foot tall and can be used in beds and borders. They are easily grown, as they are not particular to soil, but should have a sunny location. Single or Double Mixed.

ESCHSCHLOTZIA (California Poppy)—Brilliant flowers in the shades of crimson, pink, and orange scarlet. The plants are about a foot high. Has finely cut leaves of a grayish green color. Blossoms from July until frost. As they are not easily transplanted, sow rather thickly.

EUPHORBIA (Mexican Fire Plant)—Annual poinsettia resembling in habit and color the beautiful hot house poinsettia. About mid-summer the center top leaves of each branch turn a vivid orange scarlet.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—They grow about 1½ feet tall and from early spring until late fall produce a continuous profusion of brilliant colored flowers, red and yellow.

GOURD, ORNAMENTAL—These rapid-growing, annual climbers have most luxuriant foliage and are excellent for covering verandas or trelliswork, and for training over arbors, fences, etc.; bear most curious fruit.

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth)—A showy annual everlasting with clover-like heads. Mixed, white, red and pink.

GYPSOPHILA (Gypsophila Alba 'Baby Breath')—An annual of easy growth producing pure white flowers. A very pretty effect is secured by using them with other cut flowers. Several sowings should be made to keep up the supply.

GOSETIA—Favorite, free-blooming, hardy annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture, and of the most delicate and lovely colors. They are beautiful for solid beds, border lines, pots, and for growing in shaded places, where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open border in spring, or in a cold frame, and transplant seedlings to stand a foot apart in rather thin soil. Fine for cut flowers. Average height, one foot.

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL—The annual varieties should be sown out of doors during April where they are intended to flower, or for earlier work sow under glass and plant out.

The perennial varieties are best sown during the summer, and planted out in borders in spring. The flower heads should be cut in a young stage and hung upside down to dry, as they are then more lasting for decorative purposes.

GENTIANA—Showy hardy perennials, valued for their beautiful, intense blue flowers early in the season.

GILIA—Pretty hardy annuals bloom most freely and continually the whole season. Do finely in any situation; look well on lawn and in beds; are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any time. One foot. Blue, white, light blue, violet, yellow, and white.



Delphinium

HOLLYHOCK (Superh Double Mixed)—This King of Flowers, growing from six to eight feet tall, cannot be excluded from the old-fashioned garden. It forms a splendid background for other hardy perennials and shrubbery. Seeds sown in the spring will produce blossoming plants the next summer.

HOLLYHOCK (Annual Single Mixed)—This Hollyhock differs from the perennial variety in that it blossoms the first year it is planted. Immense single flowers in all shades known in hollyhocks.

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)—Of all everlasting the straw flower is the best known. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and are covered with fine large flowers of white, pink, yellow or scarlet. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place.

HIBISCUS (Marshmallow)—Showy ornamental perennial plants for mixed beds or shrubbery borders with large and beautifully colored flowers.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort)—Strong-growing hardy perennials, succeeding in any soil, and useful in the hardy border, giving an enormous crop of yellow flowers in late summer.

HELIOTROPE—Flowering during the whole season, and its delightful perfume makes it a most desirable bouquet flower.

LINUM (Grandiflora Rubrum "Scarlet Flax")—A very effective and showy bedding plant having fine foliage and delicate stems. The flowers are a brilliant scarlet crimson. Plant about one foot.

LUPINE (Annual Sorts Mixed)—Easy growing annuals producing long spikes of various colors, pea-shaped flowers. They are splendid for mixed borders and also valuable for cut flower purposes. Will do best in a slightly shaded location. They attain a height of about 2 feet.

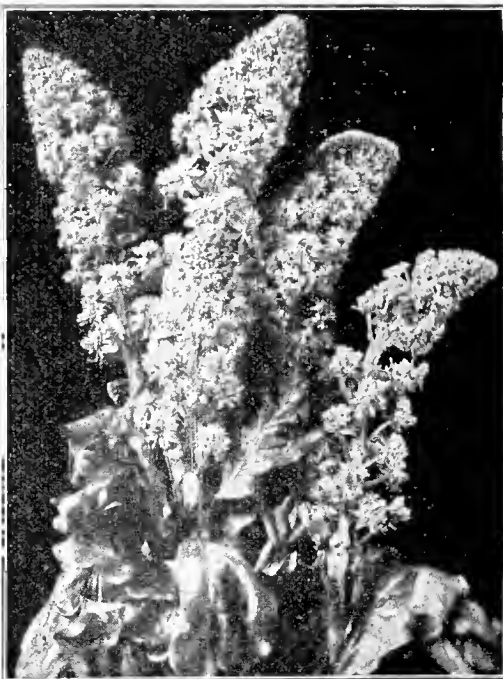
LYCHNIS—Handsome plants of easy culture, for beds and borders; bloom the first year if planted early; hardy perennials.

LOBELIA—A valuable and beautiful class of mostly dwarf-growing plants; their delicate drooping habit and the profusion of their charming little blue and white flowers render them exceedingly ornamental for vases or hanging baskets.

MATRICARIA (Feverfew)—A free-flowering bedding plant, bearing all season double white flowers.

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant)—Curious and interesting plants, pinkish-white flowers, leaves close and droop when touched.

MARVEL OF PERU OR FOUR O'CLOCKS—An old favorite. A very brilliant showy annual which may be



Mignonette

sown in the open border or beds. Does well in any kind of soil. Fine mixed colors.

MIGNONETTE—A very popular flower for cutting. Sowings may be made in April and again in July which will furnish cut flowers for the entire season until frost. They may also be grown in pots for winter flowering. Choice mixed.

MORNING GLORY—Flowers all colors from the lightest to the darkest shades of pink, red and blue and some pure white. The vines grow to an unusual height.

MARIGOLD (African Mixed)—Large, compact flowers in the different shades of yellow and gold. Plant grows to a good height and forms a bush about

18 inches across. Begins to blossom the latter part of the summer and continues blooming until frost.

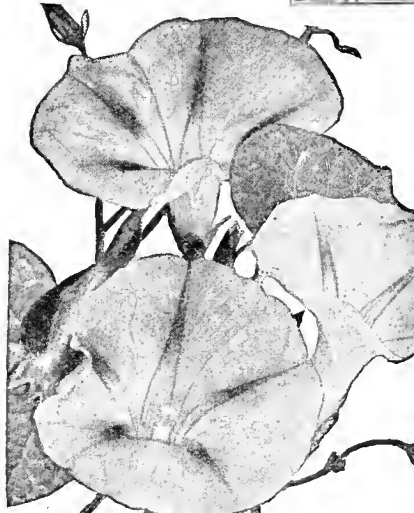
MARIGOLD (Legion of Honor)—A bush about a foot high producing flowers of a golden yellow with markings of velvety crimson near the base of each petal. It begins blooming in June and continues until frost.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)—Neat and beautiful little plants with star-like flowers; succeed best in a shady situation; for in or outdoor planting; half-hardy perennials; blooming the first year from seed. Six inches.

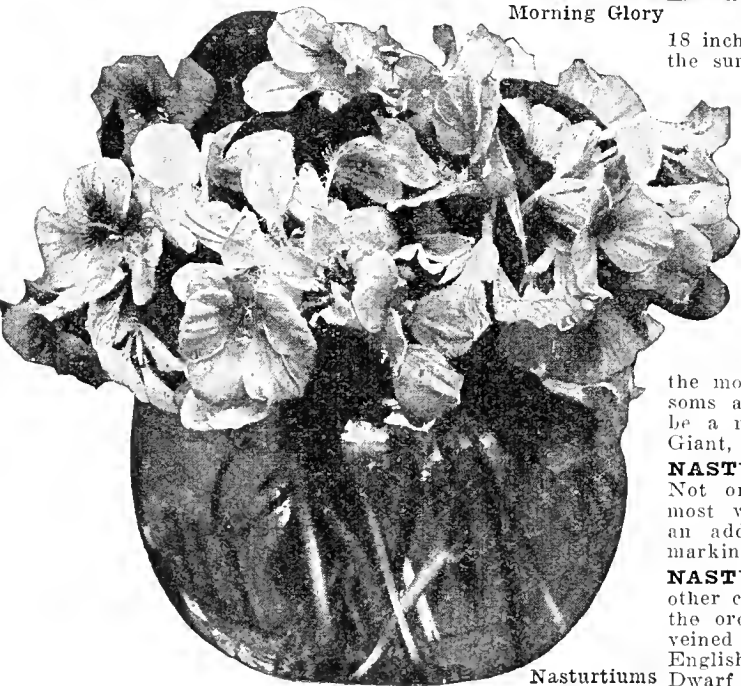
NASTURTIUM—One of the easiest flowers to grow and at the same time one of the most popular and pleasing of all varieties. Blossoms a few weeks after it is sown and continues to be a mass of glorious colors until frost. California Giant, tall mixed, and Fine Dwarf Mixed.

NASTURTIUM (Tall Variegated Foliage Type)—Not only do these varieties produce flowers of the most varied and brilliant color but the foliage adds an additional charm of its own. The leaves have markings of green, white and golden yellow.

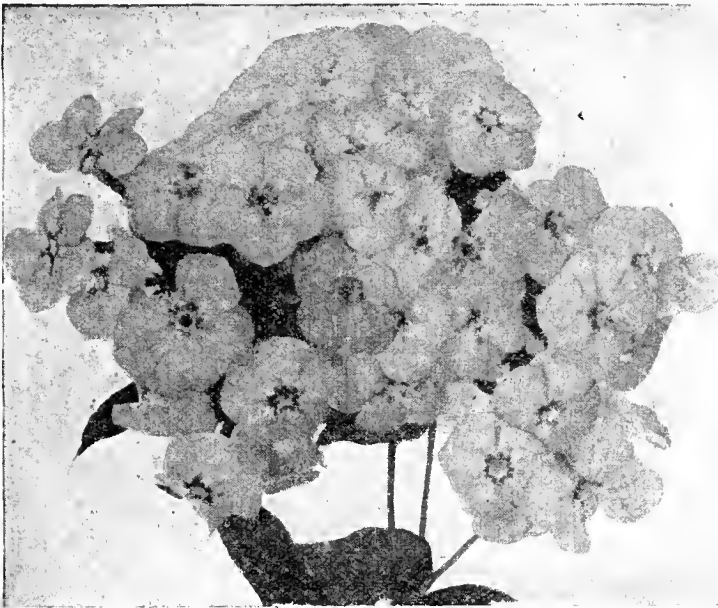
NASTURTIUM (Ivy Leaved Foliage Type)—Another charming variety producing foliage different from the ordinary type. The leaves are of a dark green, veined with white. Resembles the foliage of the hardy English Ivy. Flowers are of a medium size. Tall or Dwarf Mixed.



Morning Glory



Nasturtiums



Phlox Drummondii

NIGELLA OR LOVE IN A MIST (Damascina)—A hardy annual of easy culture producing odd looking flowers and seedpods. Will grow in any garden soil. Flowers blue and white. The plants have fine foliage and attain a height of one foot.

NICOTIANA (Tobacco Plant) — Flowers borne in clusters, long, tube-shaped, opening toward evening and emitting a powerful and pleasant odor.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)—A beautiful low-growing annual; the flowers open on approach of twilight. One foot. Mixed.

PETUNIA—Hardy bedding plant producing flowers of brilliant colors, which come into bloom in June and continue to blossom until frost. As the seeds are very small sow them on the surface and press down with a board, then cover lightly with sand or fine soil. Single mixed.

NEW PETUNIA (Monster Frilled)—These flowers cannot be compared with the ordinary bedding varieties. Most of the flowers are beautifully veined and show immense wide throats of white, primrose and other light colors. Nearly all of the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from four to five inches across.

POPPY—Well known plants which will endure considerable hardship and thrive on sandy soil. Mixed colors.

—Oriental Giant—Flowers are on long stalks of an immense size with bright, fiery red flower, with a dark center. You cannot imagine a plant more showy than this one. Hardy perennial.

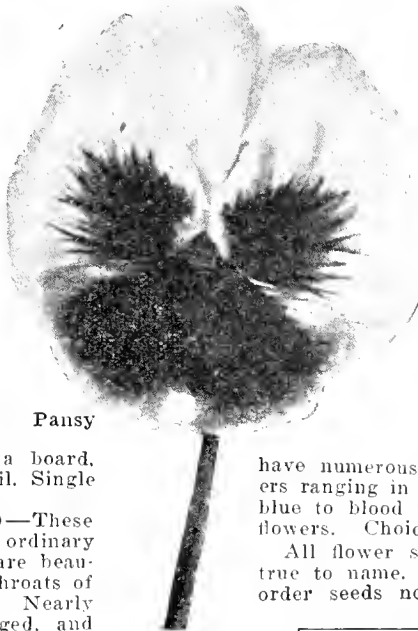
—Iceland—Hardy Oriental—Mixed flowers of medium size and very delicate texture. Very early. Grows 12 to 15 inches high.

—Shirley—Delicate colors in great variety. Flowers finely crimped and of soft, silky texture.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—The best annual variety of the phlox family. Plants grow very rapidly and will cover the ground in a short time. They begin to bloom when only a few weeks old and continue until frost. Sow as soon as the ground can be worked. They may be sown in the fall if sown late enough so that the seeds will not start growing until spring.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss)—A low spreading plant with fern-like leaves of a dark green color. It produces an abundance of bright flowers in all colors. It will thrive in hot sun where other plants refuse to grow and will stand an unusual amount of drought. They begin to blossom in early spring and continue a mass of bloom until frost. Single mixed.

PANSY (Giant Mastodon)—Flowers of gigantic size, some measuring three inches across. Most beautiful shades of coloring, ranging from the light yellow to the deep-velvety purples, which are of unusual beauty and richness. Sow seed in the fall so they will be able to make a good growth before cold weather and produce a mass of early blossoms the next year. Also sown



Pansy

in the spring but will not blossom as early. They thrive best in low temperature, but will do well in any location where the sun is not too hot nor the weather very dry.

PYRETHRUM—Very showy flowers of easy cultivation; valuable for cutting. The daisy-like blossoms borne in great abundance and a variety of colors. One of the best hardy perennials.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower) — Strong growing plant; flowering all summer, good for cutting.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)—Large, ornamental plants bearing brilliant colored fruit. It grows from 8 to 10 feet tall and is greatly admired for its picturesque foliage. Choice mixed.

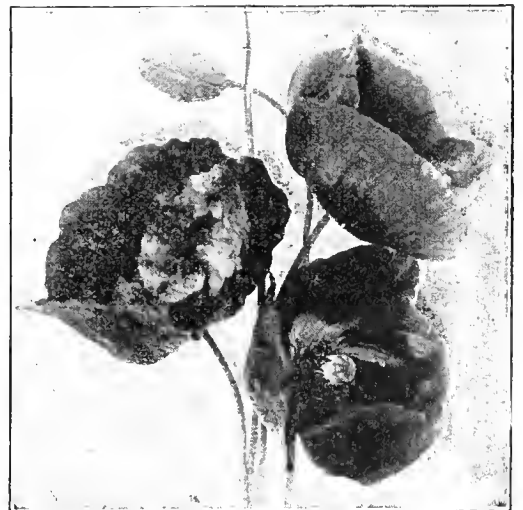
SALPIGLOSSIS (Emperor, Mixed)—A half hardy annual which thrives best in cool, moist soil. For early flowers the seed should be started in a hot bed and transplanted after danger of frost. It produces beautiful orchid-like flowers from early spring until late in the fall. Height, eleven inches.

SCHIZANTHUS (Pinest Mixed)—A very popular border plant producing butterfly-like blooms ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson. They are easily grown and blossom a few weeks after sowing. They make excellent pot plants for the winter or early spring.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage) — The largest flowering variety of Scarlet Sage. Will reach a height of 3 to 4 feet and measure 4 feet across. To have early flowers they should be sown in March in boxes and when the young plants are well started they should be planted 3 feet apart in the flower bed. Is popular as a hedge or border plant, for brilliant color effect.

STOCKS—Perpetual Cut and Come Again. These are of the perpetual blooming class. Will begin blooming in July and continue until frost. They have numerous branches all bearing double flowers ranging in color from white, yellow, lilac, dark blue to blood red. One of the most popular fall flowers. Choice mixed.

All flower seed is selected and will be found true to name. Don't put off until tomorrow but order seeds now.



Poppy

Probably no other variety of the Poppy family is as popular as the Shirley, with its great range of colors and delicate tissue flowers.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride; Sweet Scabious)

—These beautiful hardy annuals are in great demand. They grow about 2½ feet high and bloom from early in July without interruption until cut down by the frost. As a flower for cutting they are much in demand. The various shades are very charming. Seeds should be sown any time in the spring after danger of frost is past.

STOKESIA (The Hardy Cornflower)—A beautiful hardy perennial plant. Of the easiest culture, blooming the first year from seed, and succeeding in an open, sunny position. The flowers are valuable for cutting.

SWEET PEAS—Sow early, the latter part of March or first week in April preferred. The ground must be dug deeply. Some well-rotted manure mixed in with the soil will increase the size of the flowers. Make a trench eight inches deep in which sow the seed and cover two inches. As the plants continue to grow gradually fill in the trench with the rich soil. Thin out to four inches apart and stretch a wire netting the length of the row for support. For continuous bloom keep the flowers cut and cultivate often. In dry weather, water thoroughly.

—The Spencer Sweet Peas—This wonderful new type surpasses the grandiflora varieties. Flowers of extraordinary size measuring two inches across, having the purest and most delicate coloring. The stems are long and strong, often bearing four blossoms to the stem. Very popular for cutting. Mere words cannot express the beauty of these flowers.

—Apple Blossom—Rose and pink, standard with primrose wing.

—Austin Frederick—Giant lavender.

—Blanche Ferry, Extra Select—Red and white.

—Constance Hinton—Mammoth white.

—Dobbie's Cream—Creamy yellow.

—King Edward—Best pure red. Very large.

—Royal Purple—As named, rich deep purple.

—Spencer Varieties in Mixture.



Sweet William

—Grandiflora or Ordinary Varieties—This variety blooms profusely, although the flowers are not as large as those of the Spencer, the shades are very striking and delicate.

—Agnes Eckford—A very light pink.

—America—Bright red and white striped.

—Black Knight—A deep maroon, very striking.

—Dorothy Eckford—One of the largest of the all white varieties and universally grown.

—Lovely—Deep pink shading to light pink.

—Hon. Mrs. Kenyon—Large primrose.

—Queen Alexandra—Brilliant scarlet.

—Grandiflora Varieties in Mixture.

—Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue—Deep navy blue.

—Duke of Westminster—A very rich, dark purple.

—King Edward—One of the most striking of the red.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatius*)—This perennial makes a good showing in the hardy border and also splendid for cut flower purposes. Is easily grown but delights in rich soil. Plants 18 to 24 inches high.

VERBENA—Hardy annual producing clusters of bright showy flowers. If seed is started indoors or in a hot bed the plants will blossom in June and continue until frost. Mammoth choice mixed.

WALLFLOWER—Flowers are large size borne in compact, short spikes or clusters, and are very sweet scented. Blooms early in the spring and continues until late in the fall. Splendid for cutting. Annual mixed.

XERANTHEMUM—One of the most popular of the Everlastings. It grows about three feet high bearing an abundance of rose, purple and white flowers.

ZINNIA—Brilliant flowers in the shades of scarlet, rose, orange and yellow. Easily grown and thrives almost anywhere. Plants of the tall variety growing two feet high. Blossoms from June until frost.

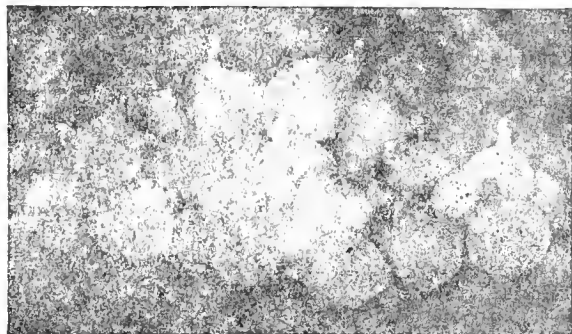


Spencer Sweet Peas

SEED PRICES

ANTICHOKE	Pkt. 10c
ASPARAGUS ROOTS — 2 years old	
100 for	\$2.00
BEANS, BUSH	Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c
BEANS, POLE	Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c
BEANS, FIELD OR SHELL —	
.....	Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c
BEANS, BUSH LIMA	Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c
BEANS, POLE LIMA	Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c
BEEF, TABLE,	Pkt. 10c, ounce 17c
BEEF, STOCK OR SUGAR —	
.....	Pkt. 10c, ½ pound 60c.
SWISS CHARD	Pkt. 10c
BRUSSEL SPROUTS	Pkt. 10c
BROCCOLI	Pkt. 10c
CABBAGE,	Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, 1 lb. \$3.50
COLLARDS	Pkt. 10c
CHICKORY	Pkt. 10c
CHINESE CABBAGE	Pkt. 10c
SWEET CORN, Varieties in catalogue,	
.....	Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c
Golden Cross, finest top cross sweet as	
sugar	Pkt. 10c, lb. 45c
POP CORN, IN CATALOGUE —	
.....	Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c
Famous South American, T. N. T. —	
.....	Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c
CARROT	Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c
CAULIFLOWER	Pkt. 10c
CUCUMBER	Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c
DANDELION	Pkt. 10c
CELERY	Pkt. 10c
CELERIAC	Pkt. 10c
CRESS	Pkt. 10c
ENDIVE	Pkt. 10c
EGG PLANT	Pkt. 10c
KALE	Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c
HERBS	Pkt. 10c
LEEK	Pkt. 10c
KOHL RABI	Pkt. 10c
HORSE RADISH	Pkt. 10c
LETTUCE	Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c
MUSTARD	Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c
MUSK MELON	Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c
WATERMELON	Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c
ONION SEED	Pkt. 10c
OKRA	Pkt. 10c
PEAS	Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c
PARSLEY	Pkt. 10c
PEPPER	Pkt. 10c

ONION SETS



We have ONLY choice small sets. Which means you get more onions to the Pound of our sets.

3 Best Varieties

WHITE SILVERSKIN— Silvery white, mildest flesh similar to Bermuda onions

2 lb. bag 75c

EBENEZER— Light yellow, crisp, mild, extra good keeper, few sick stocks

2 lb. bag 65c

RED— An old favorite, 2 lb. bag 65c

PEANUTS	Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c
PUMPKIN	Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 65c
RADISHES	Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c
PARSNIP	Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c
SALSIFY	Pkt. 10c
SQUASH	Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c
SPINACH	Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c
TURNIP	Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, lb. 75c.
TOMATO	Pkt. 10c
Orange tomato crop failed.	
EDIBLE SOY BEAN	Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c
BROOM CORN	Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c
SUGAR DRIP CANE SEED —	
.....	Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c.
FLOWER SEED	all Pkt. 10c

TOBACCO SEED

RICKARDS — No. 16, No. 19, No. 41 A
¼ oz. 40c, ½ oz. 75c

WOODWARDS, No. 16, ½ oz. 75c

BELLS WHITE BURLEY — ½ oz. 75c.

KELLY'S, ¼ oz. 40c, ½ oz. \$1.00

JUDY'S PRIDE 2 acre Pkt. 75c 4 acre Pkt. \$1.25 |

TOBACCO CANVAS

Good Quality, 3 yards wide (9 feet)
30c running yard



It pays to use Nitragin on your
peas and beans

Garden size 10c

Its so convenient and not at all embar-
rassing to purchase your--

MARRIAGE HYGIENE

needs by mail.—

LANTERN BROWN—

Complete with diaphragm— \$3.00

LANTEEN BLUE- Refill	\$1.50
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ORTHO-GYNOL, with applicator	\$1.60
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ORTHO-GYNOL- Refill	\$1.00
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ZONITE SUPPOSITORIES- 12 for \$1.00

BO-CARAL Douche Powder	.50
------------------------	-----

The old standby for the relief of simple pain—5 grain Aspirin tablets

100 for 35 cents

You too can have a beautiful lawn.

Lawn Grass Seed

Shady Lawn gras seed-	1 lb. .95
-----------------------	-----------

Evergreen, regular lawn grass seed- a super blend of the best grasses for this section

1 lb. .85

Keep your lawn free of weeds
spray or sprinkle it with-*****

GREEVER'S 2-4-D WEED killer

Kills weeds, not injurious to grasses when used according to directions.

4 oz. package makes 20 gallon
spray— only .75

12 oz. package makes 60 gal.
spray— only \$2.00

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Only healthy poultry is PROFITABLE

Our poultry supplies help to
keep your poultry healthy.

PHE.NIC Powder, a flock worm treatment given in the feed

50 bird package .40

100 bird package	.65
------------------	-----

500 bird package \$2.25

PHE-NIC Tablets, an individual bird worm treatment

100 bird package .75

500 bird package	\$2.50
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Greever's Poultry Tonic and Mineral Supplement

Puts pep into listless fowl

1 3-4 lb. box	.30
---------------	-----

10 lb. package	01.50
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Greever's Poultry Louse Powder

1 lb. can .25

Sulfaguanadine

1-4 lb. \$2.75

Greever's Veterinary Antiseptic Powder— Keep it handy

25 cents

Dairy Mineral Supplement

Will aid your cow in prodcing more milk
from toe same feed.

2 lbs. .25

10 lbs.	\$1.00
---------	--------

GREEVER'S INSECTICIDES

BUG DUST

Formerly called Rotedust, .75% Rotenone.

For controlling — stripped cucumber beetle, cabbage worms, potato bugs, Mexican Bean Beetle and many other insects.

1 lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25

SABADUST

Sabadilla Seed 20%. Controls — Harlequin bug, squash bug, chinch bug, cucumber beetle and cabbage worm.

1 lb. 50c 5 lbs. \$2.25

3% DDT DUST FOR POTATOES

Kills — Foliage insects, potato leaf hopper, flea beetle, potato beetle, from hopper and tarried plant bug.

1 lb., \$1.10

CRYOLITE

For Bean Beetle — Can be mixed with water and used as a spray or mixed with dust and used as a dust.

1 lb. 35c 5 lbs. \$1.50

15% FERMATE DUST

For preventing Blue Mold on tobacco plants.

10 pound bag \$1.95

FERMATE

Pure to be used as a spray for tobacco blue mold.

3 lb. Bag, \$2.25

DDT Preparations Dairy Special Spray Concentrate Powder 50% DDT

A wettable powder for controlling flies, fleas, lice ticks, etc., on cattle and other livestock. Also for spraying the walls of dairy barn and other outbuildings.

6½ oz. makes 1 gallon spray — 55c
1 lb. makes 2½ gallons spray — \$1.00

3½ lb. makes 9 1-4 gallons spray — \$3.25

18 lb. makes 45 gallons of spray - \$12.50

INSECTO POWDER 10% DDT

For lice on chickens. Also for lice, fleas, ticks on livestock. Roaches and ants about the house.

1 lb. 40c 5 lbs. \$1.80

INSECT SPRAY 5% DDT

For flies in the house.

1 pint 30c 1 qt. 50c

FLEA POWDER 10% DDT

For fleas on dogs. Pine odor

3 oz. box 25c

Why Board Rats? Kill them with-

A-R-K

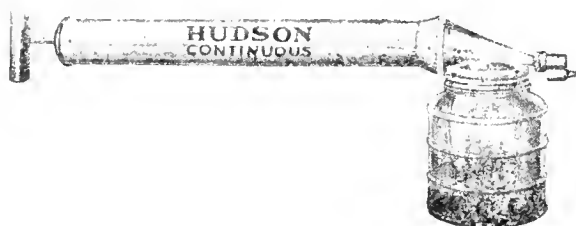
Antu — Rat — Killer

The miracle Rat Killer. One lick kills.

1 box enough to kill 250 rats — 50c

REMEMBER WE PREPAY POSTAGE ON ORDERS AMOUNTING TO \$2.00 and over. On smaller orders add enough to cover postage.

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS



CARDINAL CONTINUOUS

Capacity 3 quarts

Especially convenient for spraying fly preparations in dairy barns, also preparations for lice in poultry houses, hog pens etc. Strong construction, can be adjusted for different sprays.

Only \$1.49

MERCURY

Capacity 1 quart

Continuous spray, for fly sprays and disinfectants

98 cents



CRITIC

1 quart continuous spray particularly adapted for use with liquids which corrode ordinary metal containers. Detachable container is very convenient for cleaning.

\$1.26

MISTY

1 quart capacity

Not continuous. efficient Nu-Action pump. Suitable for fly sprays etc.

55 cents



CLIMAX

3½ gallons

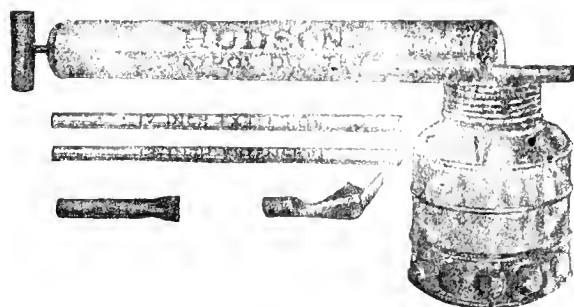
High pressure spray hose, 1 foot brass extension rod, automatic shut off valve.

\$6.89

LEADER

Similar to above, lighter construction

\$5.45



PETROL DUSTER

Very efficient for every kind of dusting. Glass jar can be replaced by standard fruit jar. Holds about a pound of powder

\$1.15

ADJUSTABLE DUSTER

An efficient duster for small gardens & for dusting about the house and outbuildings for roaches, fleas etc.

57c

GREEVER'S DDT INSECTICIDES



For
Household
Dairy Barns
Outbuildings and
Agriculture Use

Made full strength—as recommended by the
U. S. Government and State Experimental
Stations.

You'll Get More Milk From Contented Cows

GREEVER'S DAIRY SPECIAL SPRAY CONCENTRATE POWDER

Containing 50% DDT

**The best all purpose DDT product
for Farm Use.**

A wettable powder especially prepared to mix readily with water for spraying—leaves a white residue that is effective in killing many insect pests for two weeks and often longer.



**FOR DAIRY BARNS & OTHER
BUILDINGS:** Kills flies, lice, fleas,
cockroaches, mosquitoes and
many other insects. 1 pound to
2½ gallons of water. (2½% DDT)



**AS A SPRAY FOR COWS,
CATTLE, HOGS AND OTHER
ANIMALS:** Kills flies, lice, ticks,
fleas, mosquitoes. Use one pound
to 2½ to 5 gallons of water. AS
A DIP use one pound to 15 to 20
gallons of water.

In a statement recently published in "Breeder's Gazette," Mr. Rickel offered this advice to stock growers in his area:

"For best results with DDT, cattle should be sprayed at least four times, starting in late spring and continuing

through to the first killing frost. . . . As frequently pointed out by Ray Cuff, regional manager, the National Live-stock Loss Prevention Board, DDT treatment of cattle 'will increase gains on pasture cattle and calves of from one-half pound to one pound per day during three months fly season.' "

FOR VEGETABLES: DDT is espe-
cially effective against Colorado po-
tato beetle, potato leafhopper, flea
beetle, European corn borer, corn
earworm, cabbage worms, pea
aphid, pea weevil, lygus bugs, bean
leaf-roller, velvet bean caterpillar,
certain thrips. Use one pound to 50
gallons of water.



PRECAUTIONS: Care should be taken to avoid residues
of DDT insecticides on fruit, vegetable or plant products
that are to be used as food.

**FOR SHADE TREES AND ORNA-
MENTALS:** Sprays containing low
concentrations of DDT Wettable
Powder are effective against many
defoliating insects including locust
leaf miner, boxwood leaf miner,
cankerworms, gypsy moth, sawflies,
elm leaf beetle, the catalpa sphinx,
evergreen bagworm, mimosa web-
worm, tent caterpillar, tree hoppers,



spittle bugs, thrips, leaf tyers, plant bugs, midges, leaf-
rollers and leafhoppers and some others. Use one to
two pounds to 100 gallons of water.

6½-oz. can \$.55

1-lb. can 1.00

3½-lb. can 3.25

Also in 18-lb. and 100-lb. drums.

GREEVER'S SPRAY CONCENTRATE

Containing 25% DDT

This type spray is easy to use and makes an emul-
sion by stirring with water giving an even application
of DDT. It is recommended to be used in dairy barns
and other outbuildings; also around the outside of
dwelling houses where a slight residue is not objection-
able. It kills flies, fleas, lice, ticks, mosquitoes, roaches,
silver fish, and many other insects. As this spray con-
tains a small amount of oil, it is not advisable to make
heavy application to the skin of animals, although it
may be used to a moderate degree without injury.

This type of spray is especially recommended for
spraying shade trees and many ornamental shrubs for
killing insects that injure the foliage—as evergreen
bagworm, catalpa sphinx, boxwood leaf miner, gypsy
moths, saw flies, elm leaf beetles and others. For this
purpose, it is used in a dilution of one pint of spray to
25 gallons of water, making an economical way to rid
your ornamentals of insect pests.

Pint, 85c; Quart, \$1.25; Gallon, \$4.50

GREEVER'S INSECTO POWDER

Containing 10% DDT

A Micro-fine powder for applying DDT for lice on
animals and poultry; about the house and kennels for
roaches, bedbugs, fleas, ants, silver fish, etc. One ap-
plication is effective for many days.

1-lb. can \$.40

5-lb. can 1.80

10-lb. can 3.00

GREEVER'S FLEA POWDER

Containing 10% DDT



Especially prepared for fleas, lice,
and ticks on dogs.

Pine Scented
Acts as a Deodorant

3-oz. can25c

Enjoy the comforts of your home free from flies, fleas,
and other insects—USE

GREEVER'S INSECT SPRAY

Containing 5% DDT

An oil spray for use principally around the dwelling house. Being an oil spray, it leaves less residue and recommended to be applied with a mist spray to wet the surfaces of doors, window frames, ceilings, screens, and other places where flies and insects rest. The oil soon evaporates and leaves a thin deposit of DDT. This deposit will kill insects touching it for many days, often months and has no odor.

FOR FLIES AND MOSQUITOES: Spray doors, window casings, screens, door frames and walls around entrances with a mist spray, not a fog. This is all that is needed to keep your house free from flies.

FOR FLEAS: Spray the floor and underside of rugs and mattresses.

FOR BEDBUGS: Spray the bedsprings and mattresses; also the cracks in the wall and floor of infested rooms.

FOR ROACHES AND ANTS: Spray the cracks in the wall, under tables, sinks, shelves, etc. For best results,

in addition to spraying, sprinkle Greever's Insecto Powder about the baseboard and cracks in the floor.

Half-Pint, 20c; Pint, 30c; Quart, 50c
Gallon, \$1.85

**DO NOT USE THE OIL SPRAY
ON ANIMALS**

GREEVER'S 3% DDT DUST

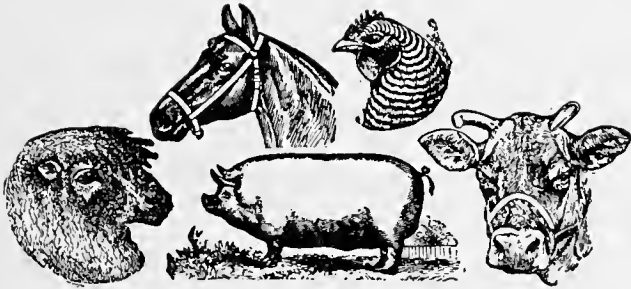
Especially Prepared for Potatoes

On demonstration plots it has been found to increase the yield as much as seventy-two bushels per acre when applied three or four times a season.

Also for vegetable insects mentioned under Dairy Special Spray Concentrate.

1-lb. bag\$1.10

Experimental work is being done on many other vegetables, the results of which have not been determined yet.



Are You Giving Your Livestock
and Poultry

**THE 14 MINERALS
NECESSARY FOR
VIGOROUS GROWTH
AND HEALTH?**



**Mineral Supplement
and Tonic**

**Supply Them
Economically**

State Experiment Stations Have
Found They Need All These

Iron
Copper
Sulfur
Cobalt
Chlorine
Sodium
Phosphorus
Calcium
Iodine
Potassium
Manganese
Magnesium
Nickel
Nitrates



It takes more than feed to make hens lay and chicks grow. State experiment stations have demonstrated that there are 14 minerals necessary for the healthy growth of chicks and for best egg production.

Greever's

POULTRY TONIC AND MINERAL SUPPLEMENT

supplies these minerals in the proper balance. Fed regularly in the feed, it furnishes the needed minerals and extra Vitamin "D" for large egg production. It costs only about 1c a week per hen to furnish this. Try it a month and see what a difference it makes.

1¾ lbs. -----	\$.30
10 lbs. -----	1.50
25-lb. bag -----	3.25

Greever's

H M S

(Hog Mineral Supplement)

We have found that if a hog is supplied with all the mineral its system requires it will not root up the ground. This is nature's way of telling you it needs minerals.

GREEVER'S HOG MINERAL SUPPLEMENT AND MEDICINE supplies the needed minerals in just the right proportions—with the essential Vitamin "D" added.

Feed it regularly in your feed—it costs very little—and just watch them grow.

2-lb. box -----	\$.25
10 lb. box -----	1.00
25-lb. bag -----	2.25
100-lb. bag -----	8.50

Sluggish, unhealthy animals are unprofitable. Often their system needs the tonic effect of Nuxvomica and other vegetable tonics, as well as minerals to supply a mineral deficiency. For weak, sluggish animals that do not eat properly or whose hair looks unhealthy, give them

Greever's A M T

(Animal Mineral Supplement and Tonic)

This A M T contains the best-known digestive stimulants and appetizers as well as 14 essential minerals and Vitamin "D". You will find it a fine idea to give your animals a week's treatment per month. It costs only a few cents.

2-lb. box	-----	\$.30
10-lb. box	-----	1.45
25-lb. bag	-----	3.00
100-lb. bag	-----	10.00

ARE YOUR COWS GIVING ENOUGH MILK?

It takes a lot of feed—and minerals for large milk production.

Home-made feed—made from ground grains needs additional minerals. Just the proportions needed are in

Greever's DAIRY MINERAL SUPPLEMENT with the Essential Vitamin "D" added

It costs just 8c to add these vital minerals to 100 lbs. of feed. Use it regularly—enjoy your profits.

2-lb. box	-----	\$.25
10-lb. box	-----	1.00
25-lb. bag	-----	2.25
100-lb. bag	-----	8.00

OTHER POULTRY NEEDS

PHE-NIC TABLETS and PHE-NIC POWDER

For removal of round worm and cecal worm, we recommend at least 2 doses a year.

Phe-Nic Tablets, 100	-----	\$.75	500	-----	\$2.50
Phe-Nic Powder, 50-bird package	-----			-----	.40
100-bird package	-----			-----	.65

LOUSE KILLERS GREEVER'S POULTRY LOUSE POWDER

1-lb. can	-----	\$.25	6-lb. box	-----	\$1.35
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SODIUM FLUORIDE

An Old Favorite Louse Killer

1 lb.	-----	\$.35
-------	-------	--------

For Spraying Inside of House and Roost GREEVER'S COAL TAR STOCK DIP and DISINFECTANT

Pint	-----	\$.35	Quart	-----	\$.60	Gallon	-----	\$1.50
------	-------	--------	-------	-------	--------	--------	-------	--------

ANTISEPTICS

Immediate application of antiseptics and dressings to wounds often prevents large losses in livestock. It is a mighty good idea to keep some of these antiseptics on hand for emergencies.

Greever's VETERINARY ANTISEPTIC DUSTING POWDER

An improved dusting powder for wounds, galls, cuts, etc. Contains Sulfanilamide, Iodoform, Boric Acid, Activated Charcoal and other valuable ingredients.

3½-oz. box	-----	\$.25
------------	-------	--------

MILD TINCTURE OF IODINE, U.S.P.

8-oz. bottle	-----	\$.50
16-oz. bottle	-----	.75

DAIRY SUPPLIES

INTRAVENOUS INJECTOR

Especially adapted for injection of calcium gluconate in the treatment of milk fever. Equipped with 30 inches of special black tubing, large slip adapter and 14-gauge, 2-inch needle.

250cc capacity\$7.35
250cc calcium gluconate solution..... 1.00

Greever's BAG OINTMENT

Useful for sore and cracked teats, caked udder, etc.
8-oz. jar\$.50

Don't take a chance with Mastitis. Test each teat occasionally with our

MASTITIS TEST PADS

100\$1.25

For treatment of Mastitis, Sulfanilamide has proven very effective.

240-gram bolus\$.15 ea.

VETERINARY SULFANILAMIDE POWDER

2½-oz. box ---- \$.50 1-lb. box\$2.50

Greever's MINERAL OIL VETERINARY

A safe lubricant and mild laxative.
½ gal.\$.75 1 gal.\$1.25

MILKING TUBES

Adjustable, 3 or 4-inch\$.25
Champion Teat Plugs, set of 425

Nip your calves' horns in the bud. When just a few days old, use a little of

Greever's DEHORN PASTE

2-oz. jar\$.50

25cc VETERINARY HYPODERMIC SYRINGE

With two needles\$2.50
Rustproof Hypodermic Needles, each---- .25

Greever's ROTODUST

A very fine rotenone dust containing 75% rotenone along with sulfur and other resins. Very popular for killing the striped cucumber beetle, Mexican bean beetle, potato bug, cabbage worm, etc.

1-lb. bag.....\$.25 5-lb. bag.....\$1.00
50-lb. bag.....\$8.00

MANUFACTURED BY

Greever's Inc.

CHILHOWIE, VIRGINIA



Here is a
SURE WAY
to increase
Poultry Profits

Your hens WANT to lay if you give them the food and MINERALS they need and keep them free from worms and lice.

The extra egg production and saving in feed will pay many times the small cost.

WORMS STEAL FEED NEEDED TO MAKE EGGS AND MEAT

Greever's PHE-NIC tablets and PHE-NIC powder are the modern wormers that removes both the Round worm and the Cecal worm from poultry.

PHE-NIC tablets and powder contain a combination of Phenothiazine and Nicotine. The Phenothiazine removes the Cecal worm which is thought to be the carrier of Blackhead in turkey and is very troublesome to chickens. The form of Nicotine in PHE-NIC is odorless, tasteless, and SHOCKLESS. There is no setback in growth, egg production or feed consumption when PHE-NIC is used.

Big feed bills, poor growth, weak birds and poor egg production is the penalty you pay when worms sap the vitality of your flock. Systematic worming your flock every eight to twelve weeks with Greever's PHE-NIC powder or tablets will keep your flock worm free right through the year.

Greever's PHE-NIC treatment comes in two forms for convenience.

PHE-NIC POWDER—The flock treatment to be given in the feed, saves catching the birds—

50-bird package.....	\$.40
100-bird package.....	.65
500-bird package.....	2.25

PHE-NIC TABLETS—for individual treatment. This method is preferred by many—

100 to a box.....	\$.75
500 to a box.....	2.50

Form grains and ordinary feeds do not provide poultry with all the 14 minerals needed for growth and maximum egg production.

GREEVER'S

POULTRY TONIC AND MINERAL SUPPLEMENT

added to the feed in the proportion of 2 pounds to the 100 pounds of feed or 1 tablespoonful a day to each 15 adult birds supplies these essential minerals in the proper balance. It also contains Vitamin D so essential to poultry.

It costs only about one cent a week per hen to furnish these essential vitamins and minerals—Try Greever's Poultry Tonic and Mineral Supplement for a month and see what a difference it makes in your flock.

1¾-lb. box.....\$.30

10-lb. box..... 1.50

25-lb. box..... 3.25

LICE sap the vitality of your flock often causing the loss of large numbers of birds besides reducing growth and egg production.

Get rid of them the surest way—spray the house and roost with Greever's Dairy Special Spray Concentrate Powder—50% DDT. This will kill all the lice in the house and on the roost. Then dust the birds thoroughly with Greever's Insecto Powder containing 10% DDT. This treatment repeated once or twice a year will keep your poultry free from lice.

Greever's Dairy Special Spray Concentrate with 50% DDT—

6½-oz. package makes 1 gal. spray\$.55
1-lb. package makes 2½ gals. spray 1.10
3½-lb. package makes 8 gals. spray 3.25

Greever's Insecto Powder with 10% DDT

1 lb.\$.40
5 lbs. 1.80
10 lbs. 3.00

MANUFACTURED BY

GREEVER'S, Inc.

CHILHOWIE, VA.

ORDER SHEET

Chilhowie, Virginia.

We pay postage on orders amounting to \$2.00 and over for shipment at one time, except when quoted express or freight collect in the catalogue on smaller orders add 8c to pay postage.

Always send remittance with order

Our terms are the same to all.

You may Remit by MONEY ORDER, CHECK or REGISTERED MAIL.

We cannot be responsible for cash sent in a letter unless registered.

Please do not send stamps for over 50c

NO GOODS SENT C. O. D.

Money Enclosed

Bills or Silver

Check

Money Order

Total

Please ship me the following as per guarantee in your catalogue.

Name Please prefix
Mr. Mrs. or Miss

Post Office _____ R. F. D. or Street _____

State

Date _____

Use other side for additional items.

We Sure You Have Signed our Order.

USEFUL INFORMATION

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Lbs. per bu.

ARTICLES	Ills.	Iowa	Wis.	Mich.	Ind.	Mo.	N. Y.	Ohio
Apples, Dried	24	24	28	22	25	24	22	22
Apples, Green	50	50	57	50	50	50	50	50
Bran	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Barley	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Beans, White	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Beans, Castor	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Buckwheat	52	52	50	48	50	52	48	50
Broom Corn Seed	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	30
Beets	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	56
Carrots	55	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Charcoal	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Coal, Stone	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Coke	40	38	38	38	38	38	38	40
Corn, Shelled	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corn, Ear	70	70	70	70	68	70	70	68
Corn, Meal	48	48	48	50	50	50	50	50
Cranberries	33	33	33	40	33	33	33	33
Dried Peaches	23	23	23	28	33	33	32	33
Flax Seed	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Grass Seed, Blue	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	10
Grass Seed, Clover	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Grass Seed, Hungarian	48	48	48	50	50	48	48	50
Grass Seed, Millet	50	48	50	50	50	50	50	50
Grass Seed, Orchard	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Grass Seed, Red Top	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Grass Seed, Timothy	45	45	45	45	45	45	44	45
German Lupine	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Hemp Seed	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Hickory Nuts	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Malt Barley	38	36	34	38	38	38	34	34
Mineral Coal	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Middlings, Fine	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Middlings, Coarse	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Oats	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Onions	57	57	57	54	48	57	57	50
Onions, Tops	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	25
Onions, Sets	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Osage Orange	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Parsnips	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Potatoes	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Potatoes, Sweet	50	46	55	56	55	56	55	50
Peas, Dried	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Peas, in Pods	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Popcorn	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Quicklime	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Rye	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Salt, Coarse	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Salt, Fine	55	50	56	56	50	50	56	50
Turnips, Rutabaga	55	55	56	58	55	50	55	60
Turnips, White	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Wheat	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

Dry Measure. 2 pints, 1 quart; 8 quarts, 1 peck; 4 pecks, 1 bushel; 36 bushels, 1 caldron.

Liquid Measure. 4 gills, 1 pint; 2 pints, 1 quart; 4 quarts, 1 gallon; 31½ gallons, 1 barrel; 2 barrels 1 hoghead.

Measurement of an Acre. The following will be found useful in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different pieces of ground under cultivation; 5 yards wide by 968 yards long, contains one acre, as do also the following measurements: 10 yards wide by 484 yards long; 20 yards wide by 242 yards long; 40 yards wide by 121 yards long; 70 yards wide by 69½ yards long; 60 feet wide by 726 feet long; 110 feet wide by 396 feet long; 120 feet wide by 363 feet long; 220 feet wide by 198 feet long; 240 feet wide by 181½ feet long, and 440 feet wide by 99 feet long.

No. of Plants or Trees per Acre at Given Distances

Dis. Apart	No. Plants	Dis. Apart	No. Plants
12x 1 in.	522,720	36x36 in.	4,480
12x 3 in.	174,240	42x12 in.	12,446
12x12 in.	43,560	42x24 in.	6,223
16x 1 in.	392,040	42x36 in.	4,148
18x 1 in.	348,480	48x12 in.	10,890
18x 3 in.	116,160	48x18 in.	7,790
18x12 in.	29,040	48x24 in.	5,445
18x18 in.	19,360	48x30 in.	4,356
20x 1 in.	313,635	48x36 in.	3,630
20x20 in.	15,681	48x58 in.	2,723
24x 1 in.	261,360	60x36 in.	2,901
24x18 in.	15,520	60x48 in.	2,178
24x24 in.	10,890	60x60 in.	1,743
30x 1 in.	209,088	8x 1 ft.	5,445
30x 6 in.	34,848	8x 3 ft.	1,815
30x12 in.	17,424	8x 8 ft.	680
30x16 in.	13,068	10x 1 ft.	4,356
30x20 in.	10,454	10x 6 ft.	726
30x24 in.	8,712	10x10 ft.	435
30x30 in.	6,970	12x 1 ft.	3,630
36x 3 in.	58,080	12x 5 ft.	736
36x12 in.	14,520	12x12 ft.	302
36x18 in.	9,680	16x 1 ft.	2,722
36x24 in.	7,260	16x16 ft.	170

REFERENCE TABLES

Quantity of Seeds, Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre

	Quantity per Acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	6 oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants	1 lb.
Asparagus Roots	1000 to 7250
Barley	2½ bu.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 bu.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills	1½ bu.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	7 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	5 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Buckwheat	1½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	2 oz.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	2½ oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants	2 oz.
Chicory	4 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch	6 lbs.
Clover Lucerne	15 to 25 lbs.
Clover, Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Large Red and Medium	8 to 12 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Corn, Rice (Shelled)	4 lbs.
Corn, Sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills	12 lbs.
Cress, 3-4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	4 oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4½ lbs.
Flax, broadcast	1½ bu.
Garlic Bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill	1½ bu.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	30 to 40 lbs.
Grass, Blue, English	20 lbs.
Grass Hungarian and Millet	25 lbs.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	100 lbs.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	100 lbs.
Grass, Red Top, Fancy, Clean	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	¼ bu.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 bu.
Hemp	1½ bu.
Horse-Radish Roots	10,000 to 15,000
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Kohl-rabi, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 lbs.
Leek, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	1½ to 4 lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	15 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Seed for sets	40 to 80 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 ft. of drill	8 bu.
Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Pears, Garden, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 to 3 bu.
Peas, Field	2 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	3 oz.
Pumpkin, 1-3 quart to 100 hills	3 to 4 lbs.
Radish, 2-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	10 to 12 bu.
Rye	1½ bu.
Salsify, 3-4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Summer Savory	3-4 lb.
Sunflower	8 lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to the 100 hills	2 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	2 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	1 to 3 lbs.
Vetches	2 bu.

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate

Days	Days
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops Reckoned from the Day of Sowing the Seed

Beans, String	45 to 65	Melon, Musk	120 to 140
Beans, Shell	65 to 70	Melon, Water	120 to 140
Beets, Turnip	65	Onion	135 to 150
Beets, Long Blood	150	Pepper	140 to 150
Cabbage, Early	105	Radish	30 to 45
Cabbage, Late	150	Squash, Summer	60 to 65
Cauliflower	110	Squash, Winter	125
Corn	75	Tomato	150
Eggplant	150 to 160	Turnip	60 to 70
Lettuce	65		

